

HOME NEWS

Editor who defied rules will give evidence on voluntary self-censorship by press

D-notice system to be examined by select committee

By Peter Hennessy

The first parliamentary inquiry into the D-notice system since its inception in 1912 will begin this week when Sir Frank Cooper, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Defence and chairman of the Defence, Press and Broadcasting Committee, gives evidence to the Commons Select Committee on Defence on Wednesday morning.

The practice of voluntary self-censorship by the press on defence and intelligence subjects, listed in 12 D (or defence) notices approved by the joint Whitehall-press committee headed by Sir Frank, came under attack earlier this year when Mr Bruce Page, editor of the *New Statesman*, published a series of articles in defiance of D-notices 10 and 11 and called for the system to be abolished as it was illegitimate to project wartime censorship into peacetime.

Mr Page will give evidence to the Commons committee on June 24. Rear-Admiral William Ash, secretary of the D-notice committee, with whom Mr Page conducted a correspondence in March, will appear

before MPs on June 17, as will Mr Windsor Clarke, its vice-chairman and group editorial consultant of the Westminster Press.

Criticism of the D-notice committee inside press circles is relatively recent. A previously undiscovered Admiralty file in the Public Record Office shows how readily the press acquiesced in the revival of the D-notice system with the demise of wartime censorship that had superseded it between 1939 and 1945.

In spite of six years of very tight government censorship, no one on the press side seems to have suggested that the practice might be ended. Until 1953, the secretary of D-notice committee had been provided by the Press Association news agency in the person of Mr H. C. Robbins who circulated notices from an office at 85 Fleet Street.

In October 1945 the press representatives on what was then called the Admiralty, War Office, Air Ministry and Press Committee, asked the Government to provide a secretary and to pay him from public funds. The man chosen was Rear-Admiral (later Sir) C. Robbins who had commanded



The late Sir George Thomson: Secretary's job "no sinecure".

George Thomson, who had run wartime censorship from the Ministry of Information.

It seems from a note to Sir Eric Speed, Permanent Secretary at the War Office, from Mr C. G. Caines, an Air Ministry under-secretary, dated October 13, 1945, that Admiral Thomson's knowledge of censorship had commanded

him to the press side of the committee. "The press intimated that they would be happy to see Thomson appointed because of his great experience as Chief Censor, which would be invaluable", Mr Caines wrote.

The press members, however, were not creatures of total docility. On January 11, 1946, Admiral Thomson wrote to Mr C. G. Jarrett in the Admiralty: "This Services Press Committee job is no sinecure, for the Service Departments keep on requesting issues of D-notices—six in all since November 1—and the press members need a lot of persuasion to accept them".

In 1947-48 the press side defeated an attempt by the Admiralty, through a widely drawn D-notice, to prevent publication of the existence of new Royal Navy vessels under construction. Prominent in that assertion of journalistic independence were Mr Alan Pitt Robbins, news editor of *The Times* and a Newspaper Publishers' Association representative on the D-notice committee, and Rear-Admiral Henry Thursfield, the newspaper's naval correspondent.

Mr Pitt Robbins wrote to Admiral Thomson on January 9, 1948: "I have talked over the suggested D-notice with Thursfield and I am sorry to tell you that neither of us has the slightest enthusiasm for it. So much of it seems, in our opinion, to be entirely unnecessary.

"Why on earth should we not mention the name of a ship when preparations are made to build it? Why should we not announce the date of the launch before the launch takes place? Why should we be frightened to mention that the ship is being fitted with rocket when the United States is talking perfectly freely about rockets in place of guns in their ships?

"I do not like the suggestion that we should be requested to submit material to the Admiralty before publication. Therefore I am afraid I cannot honestly support the notice if it is brought before the committee."

Whitehall withdrew the offending draft D-notice. It was agreed instead that notices would be issued when necessary to protect "specific items of a secret nature".

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Union acts to keep political levy for Labour

A white collar worker who tried to win a High Court ruling making his union's funds accessible to political parties other than Labour has been defeated.

At its annual conference in Brighton at the weekend the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs changed its rules to stipulate that no payment would be made out of political funds without the consent of the union's executive. Such consent would be given for Labour Party activities.

The amendment to the rules, which required a two-thirds majority, was carried with only six delegates dissenting.

The member who took on his union single-handed was Mr Loudon Parkin, a film technician.

He strongly denied having backing from the Conservative Party, or any right-wing organization referred to by Mr Tony Jeavons, the union's general secretary, as "litigious terriers".

Mr Parkin called that a slur. Initially he had to pay his own legal fees of £1,225 but since the court action supporters, who included Conservatives, socialists and small firms, had sent him financial contributions and he had a £2,000 fund, he said.

The issue arose when Mr Parkin's union branch at Kodak decided by a majority to give the part of their political levy coming under branch discretion to the Conservative Party.

ASTMS headquarters refused to allow that, but last February Mr Parkin challenged them in the High Court and won.

At the Brighton conference Mr Jenkins told delegates that Mr Parkin represented himself and not his branch.

He was sure the judge's ruling was wrong but there was no need for the union to crawl to the House of Lords to challenge it because, as the judge himself had indicated, to change the rules would be more positive.

Outside the conference hall

Mr Parkin said the change of rule was likely to cause a number of members to opt out of paying the political levy.

The conference passed a motion instructing the union to oppose unequivocally any further attempts by BL or any other employer to attack the rights and jobs of trade union members and to support any member groups resisting job losses.

Mr Thomas Danks, a BL delegate from Birmingham, said: "This motion will do nothing to help the survival of BL".

Tory pay-as-you-lead in schools attacked

Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education and Science, failed to understand "either the scale of the crisis in school book provision or the consequences of a pay-as-you-learn schooling system", it was stated on Saturday.

Mr Neil Kinnock, opposition spokesman on education, criticized Mr Carlisle over his comments at a head teachers' conference that more school books should be bought by parents and that council cash should be kept for "poorer" schools.

"It was a statement that demonstrated the man's contempt for the maintained sector of education," Mr Kinnock told a conference on education jointly convened by the Labour Party and the Socialist Education Association at Central Hall, Westminster.

In every service the Conservatives believed that only the most basic rudiments should be publicly provided and that all other necessities should be privately purchased, he said.

"The resulting divisions in opportunity and differences in standards between area and area, school and school, family and family would be socially, economically and educationally disastrous."

Mr Kinnock said that the point at which collective and individual parental contribu-

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pay-as-you-go NEWS

Government has fully met medical pay bill, minister says

ent commitments to pay of nurses and been fully met, Mr. Skink, Secretary of State for Social Services, said.

The increases which nurses had received had affected various allowances and services, as well as basic salary, and all of that was reflected in the increased pay bill.

Mr. Skink said: "The issue is not about the fact that the Government has undertaken to both doctors".

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The last government and the Opposition at the time gave a commitment to implement the review body's recommendations. That had been reaffirmed when the Government came into office, and it would have been unthinkable to go back on it.

trial action in the NHS

discussed by Nalgo

today they will commit the union to plan for industrial action.

All demands for action have to be approved by the union's emergency committee, but the conference will also come under strong pressure to act from branches around the country.

Motions drawn up by the National Health Service committee deplored the Government's refusal to move from the 14 per cent cash limit.

There was also strong criticism of the Government's refusal to continue the unofficial link with civil servants' pay which administrative and clerical staff have enjoyed over the last 20 years. This year Civil Service pay increases averaged 16.85 per cent.

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Barony, Strathclyde, s to be taken from

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Caldwells, East Kilbride,

Strathclyde, was with a walking

party near the summit of

Rhiong Fawr, 2,362ft near Har-

lech, when he slipped and

started a small avalanche. He

was pinned under a boulder.

Rambler pinned under boulder

A Scottish rambler was in intensive care in hospital in Bangor yesterday after an accident in Snowdonia.

Mr Christopher McGrail, aged 40, an electro-plater, of Talbot Caldewells, East Kilbride, Strathclyde, was with a walking

party near the summit of Rhiong Fawr, 2,362ft near Har-

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Film body to tackle laws on TV copyright

By a Staff Reporter

The British Film Institute is to launch an attempt this autumn to clear the thicket of legal complexities hampering the study of television programmes.

The difficulties in showing television programmes in cinemas, clubs or colleges are such that the institute's television projects officer, Mr Paul Madden, said that if people wanted to teach media studies, they were "almost forced to pirate programmes off the air".

So the institute is planning a seminar on television copyright, which will include representatives of television companies, broadcasting unions and educational organizations. The aim will be to simplify the procedures for showing television programmes other than in ordinary broadcasts.

Mr Madden said he did not think the difficulty lay with the unions; they were quite right to want to protect their members. The trouble was that organizations like the unions did not have any mechanisms to deal with the theoretical or educational use of television programmes.

The growing interest in the study of television means that there are more bodies that want to show off programmes.

The institute has established a television distribution service, under which programmes are made available mainly to educational users, but the institute's director, Mr Anthony Smith, said it was "a very expensive, legally complicated innovation".

A small selection of programmes, particularly plays and a few episodes of serials, are available, but every time a programme is acquired, it is necessary to sort out and meet the cost of the residual rights involved.

The institute is also increasing the amount of television material it is showing at the National Film Theatre. Later this year there will be a series on Polish television, on the film and television work of Jean-Luc Godard, the French director and the showing of all 36 television projects by Dennis Potter.

A newly established group of television scholars and enthusiasts, WTVTA (Wider Television Access), is also hoping to tackle the copyright issue.

It wants to increase public screenings of past television programmes and is starting its activities with a tribute to Sir Alfred Hitchcock at the Scala cinema in London on Wednesday: the show will include television programmes from the series, *Alfred Hitchcock Presents*.



A five-ton fire engine being manhandled by firemen from their station in Brixton, London, to Brighton. The haul of more than 40 miles, to raise money for a charity, took 16 hours yesterday.

Photograph by David Jones

£9.7m deficit forecast as city reviews spending

From Our Correspondent
Liverpool

Council spending and corporation staffing and services are to be reviewed at Liverpool as quickly as possible after forecasts that despite a rise by half in rates this year, the city will have a deficit of £9.7m by next March.

The Liberals, although not the largest party, have taken minority control from Labour, have given assurances that the rates would be kept down.

They are saying now that there could be a supplementary rate increase before the end of the year.

The error in the Clegg commission's estimates on teachers' salaries will cost Liverpool £1.3m. Mr Trevor Jones, Liberal leader of the council, said yesterday that he aimed to recommend measures to achieve further economies by the middle of next month.

The council agreed at its last meeting to half recruitment of corporation staff, ban overtime and end ordering of non-essential supplies.

21.6% rise in local spending

No sign of compromise in dispute between musicians and BBC

Union puts its hopes in threat to the Proms

By Martin Huckerby
Music Reporter

Expenditure by local authorities will rise by 21.6 per cent during the next year, according to figures published today by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy.

The institute said that there would be a serious blow to the BBC's radio audience.

Even that minority has

usually been able to listen to

the music it wanted to hear;

the BBC has simply replaced

its 11 orchestras.

There is no sign of compromis-

e, or of talks restarting.

There is only the probability

of a dispute lasting many weeks

and thus stopping the most

important event of the BBC's

musical year, the Promenade Concerts.

After a week of strike action

it is clear that the musicians have little hope of swiftly forcing the BBC to the negotiating table: their action has caused disruption but it has not seriously interfered with broad-

casting. Mr Aubrey Singer,

managing director of BBC Radio, said: "The evidence of any public deprivation is min-

imal."

Despite the loss of some

music programmes, the BBC

had been able to maintain a

full service on all radio and

television channels.

One reason the BBC can view

the continuation of the dispute

with something close to equi-

arity is that the only radio

channel to suffer serious dis-

ruption has been Radio 3,

which attracts less than 4 per

cent of the BBC's radio

audience.

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HOME NEWS

Not enough radiation for a 'death a year'

A nuclear accident as bad as that at Harrisburg power station, in the United States, would have to happen every few hours in Britain to cause as many cancer deaths as those which result from burning coal and oil, a radioactivity expert claims yesterday.

Acknowledging Professor J. H. Fremlin, of Birmingham University, writes in the magazine, *Atom*, there would have to be a nuclear disaster 1,000 times as bad as Harrisburg each year.

At present, he states, radiation from Britain's atomic power stations is not enough to cause one cancer death a year. Radioactive pollution from the nuclear waste processing plant at Windscale is on the fringe of the amount that would cause one death from cancer a year in 10 years, mainly from eating contaminated fish.

New processing plant will cut that pollution. Compared with the present Windscale plant, colour television and luminous watch and clock dials present a cancer risk four times as great.

Fallout from past hydrogen bomb tests provide five times Windscale's cancer risk and medical X-rays 250 times. Burning coal in Britain releases 120 tons of uranium with all its radiation products into the environment each year, Professor Fremlin says.

Nobody knows what that means in extra cancer cases; but it is known that there are between 500 and 1,000 extra deaths from lung cancer in big towns each year, caused either by coal smoke or diesel exhaust fumes.

Professor Fremlin points out that no energy system is completely free from risk. Even the water wheel, beloved by present-day ecologists, killed far more than any nuclear power station, people fell in the millpond and were drowned.

He estimates that producing the electricity provided by one large nuclear reactor from water wheels would result in 1,000 drownings a year. He also suggests that if we do not have nuclear power when other fuels fail we shall return to bar barism, and few people will live long enough to die of cancer.

Modern display techniques used to highlight man's encounter with the sea

How a sinking museum was salvaged and relaunched

By Frances Gibb

To the strains of "Pomp and Circumstance" and "Rule Britannia" played by the Royal Marines, the National Maritime Museum in Greenwich Park, London, will celebrate on Wednesday a refit that has taken a decade.

The modernization programme, organized by Mr Basil Greenhill, the director, has turned the museum into an important centre of maritime history and research.

What has emerged after its metamorphosis is a museum of both arts and sciences; a picture

gallery, a historic house and an archaeological research centre.

When he took over as director Mr Greenhill was faced with a museum admitted to be in a rut.

There is no final estimate of cost, towards which the Department of the Environment has given £2m over the 10 years (not all spent on the programme), but the justification is that from fewer than half a million visitors a year, and the Old Royal Observatory have been used and what had become a fossilized place is now bursting with activity. Children can paint, make models or build boats on the "half-deck", a

whole floor just for them, and researchers can work in the archaeological centre on the reconstruction of old boats.

The Queen's House, a small palace designed by Inigo Jones for James I's queen, has been richly decorated and houses a wealth of sixteenth and seventeenth century paintings, including room settings in their original style. There is also the Old Royal Observatory, now restored.

To that end modern display techniques such as are used in department stores have been used and what had become a fossilized place is now bursting with activity. Children can paint, make models or build

boats on the "half-deck", a

Among plans for the next 10 years is the chartering of Captain Scott's ship, Discovery, now being refitted in St Katherine's Dock, from the Maritime Trust, its owners. It will be set up by the museum in a purpose-built dock in Southwark.

If the estimated £300,000 needed is forthcoming from the Government and private sources, by 1982 the ship will be fitted out as a display area and the National Maritime Museum will have a new outfit.

The Duke of Edinburgh.

WEST EUROPE

Left-wing pressure Herr Schmidt as party congress open

From Patricia Clough

Bonn, June 8

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, will seek full backing from the Social Democratic Party today for his foreign and defence policy in view of his forthcoming talks with President Brezhnev.

The Social Democrats' pre-election congress opens in Essen today amid signs that various sections of the party, particularly its left wing, would like to modify its present support of the Nato decision to produce and deploy new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe while offering, as yet unsuccessfully, to negotiate with the Soviet Union on a balanced reduction of such weapons.

There are also likely to be moves to phase criticism of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in milder tones than the leadership plans, and to take the Chancellor's recent proposal to freeze the deployment of further medium-range missiles for three years considerably further than was intended.

The party leadership appears determined to squelch any attempt to go back on the statement of support for the Nato missiles decision which the Chancellor won from last year's congress in West Berlin. But many left-wingers only approved it on the understanding that the United States would ratify the SALT 2 arms limitation treaty and they may well insist on the issue being raised again.

The Social Democratic left is not alone in its reservations about the government's policy. The left wing of the party's smaller coalition partners, the Free Democrats, also attempted to water down its party's position in committee discussions at the party congress in Freiburg at the end of last week and was at times only outvoted by a narrow majority.

The whole theme of d閂閞閑, defence and foreign policy has

become, thanks to the topic at both congresses, indeed like the dominant issue throughout the election campaign.

That the Chancellor's policy of preserving d閂閞閑 armament in Europe remains firmly on the Atlantic alliance, not winner has been demonstrated by the Democrats' landslide North Rhine-Westphalian victory.

And yet this year appears to be under at least among the left coalition parties, sure is for even more and disarmament, yet the Government's vision that the military must be based, has restored.

In the end Social I party discipline will prevail.

The Social Democrats, like the Free Democrats in West Berlin, are in favour of the Bundestag ratifying the Social Democrat majority. The Democrats lost heavily in the elections, and below the 5 per cent needed for seats.

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Journalists' defence group set up

From Ian Murray

Paris, June 8

A new committee for the defence of journalists has been set up by photographers and reporters in Paris after two incidents last week when police attacked journalists who were covering demonstrations.

The federation of journalists' unions has called on all photographers to refuse to take any pictures on Wednesday, when the weekly French Cabinet meeting is held. In a statement the federation said that over the past few weeks police attacks on journalists had multiplied both in Paris and in the provinces.

"One can legitimately think that it is not a question of simple individual action by policemen but rather a policy," the statement said. "There is an evident refusal by the so-called forces of order's hierarchy to give instructions that journalists can exercise their profession in total freedom and that when there is an incident sanctions will be taken against the delinquents concerned."

In the federation's view no previous protest had any effect except to produce "falsely appeasing" ministerial declarations. Faced with this "scandalous attitude" the entire profession would have to start taking positive action.

Three photographs and a press motor cyclist were injured during clashes with the police last Wednesday and Thursday. The committee announced today that they would ensure only one photograph was taken next Wednesday—a picture of all the cameras on the ground outside the Elysee Palace as the Cabinet Minister left.

They have asked that *Le Monde*, which normally does not print photographs, should make an exception and print this one in a prominent place.

Anti-Cos move aff local pol

From Peter Nichols

Rome, June 8

Italian voters—42,553,819—go to the polls today in electing 15 out of the 15 regions as well as municipal and local elections.

Voting continues until 10pm tomorrow. For the issues will be local affair. This is so in the cities as regarded as likely in Naples, a municipality point and so the Liguria region.

But events have elections a national communist coalition government. Francesco Cossiga is at the scale of the elections.

That offensive allegations that the Pds gave information to a suspected terrorist, young man's father, was deputy to the governing Christian Democratic Party.

Those allegations return to Parliament elections. The press is displaying for the GdC though the Christian Democrats maintain that the attack brought them an increase of unity within their own party.

The Communists have a lot to gain as for them the election show that their position at an end, otherwise the left will have to face internal difficulties.

German Catholics challenge Kung attack on Rome

From Gretel Spitzer

Berlin, June 8

Undeterred by the Pope's order that put an end to his university teaching career last year, Professor Hans Kung, the Roman Catholic theologian, launched further heavy attacks against the established church over the weekend.

In an address at the Free University of Berlin—attended by some 2,000 people in the university's assembly hall and another 3,000 crammed in the stairway and nearby entrance hall—he asserted that the church could not insist on the observance of human rights elsewhere while refusing them within its orbit.

He also claimed that there was a threat of the church turning repressive; of allowing the subjection of man to man; of turning people into followers; of manipulating their consciousness; and of restricting the development of the individual.

However, Professor Kung vigorously rejected the idea of a revolution "from beneath" or of breaking away from the church. "We do not leave the church to those above, we all are the church. We do not let ourselves be pushed out of the church," he declared.

Professor Kung and Professor J. B. Metz, of Münster, another critic of the church, were invited by the organizers of the "Catholic Congress from

Below" representing groups dissatisfied with the Roman Catholic Church on various issues.

They do not expect changes in the church, they intend to set up a church. But by way of cooperation among all and tasks in the parish, they cannot cope with the church.

Criticism could, however, be heard in discussion of the proper event, German Catholic Day". Among others, the church and the confusions was raised.

Remarks by prominent representatives of the church whom no criticism has heard, implied that rebellion "from beneath" should be useful, indeed useful.

One church representative said in his speech at the meeting of the Olympic Stadium today, that there was no Congress from beneath, but a Congress "on the way" that all belonged to the Roman Catholic Church.

The huge rally in Berlin raised other issues as well. Of the approximately 100,000 participants, 70,000 were under the age of 25.



Mr Don Saunders (left) and Mr James Adams, technicians, working a team of oxen ridging rows of potatoes at the East Anglia University development studies farm in Norfolk. They are assisting in a thesis project on drawn equipment for Third World countries.

Lorries 'paying more than fair share towards roads'

By John Young

Planning Reporter

The argument that owners and operators of heavy lorries do not pay their fair share of road building and maintenance costs is challenged in a report published today. On the contrary, goods vehicles in 1980-81 will overpay their way by nearly £500m, it states.

To begin with, only about a third of the revenue from vehicle excise duty and fuel taxes is spent on roads, the Freight Transport Association says in the report.

The association accepts that all classes of vehicle should pay their full and proper share of road costs. But it denies that the sums that lorry owners pay in taxes are too small.

It estimates that, whereas the average annual excise duty and fuel tax revenue from a car

is £215, and from a bus or coach £442, it is £590 from a one-ton van, £1,700 from a 13-ton lorry and £3,700 from a 32-ton lorry.

Much of the report is taken up by complex statistical tables which purport to show that the Department of Transport's methods of calculating road expenditure and of allocating costs between different road users, are unsatisfactory.

In brief

Brick hits train passenger

Three boys were yesterday being interviewed by British Rail Transport police after a brick was thrown through a passenger train window at Clay Cross, Derbyshire, on Saturday.

A passenger in the Leeds to Plymouth train was treated in hospital for cuts after the incident, which occurred near the Clay Cross tunnel. Obstructions were placed on railway lines at Trowell and Ilkeston recently.

Three women killed in Glasgow crash

Three women were killed when their car hit an abutment after crossing the Kingston bridge in the centre of Glasgow on Saturday night. The husbands of two and another man were in hospital last night.

Potholes stop buses

Rotherham, South Yorkshire, is without buses because of a dispute over potholes. Crews claimed that holes in Cambridge Street, East Dene, were dangerous and walked out on Saturday after some drivers were suspended for refusing to use the road. Repairs are expected by Wednesday.

Dead woman named

Police said yesterday that a visitor to Conwy Island who died on Saturday in an incident involving a milk float was Mrs Ellen Frances Williams, aged 61 of Woodleigh Close, Tooting, London. She was staying at a caravan site.

Car crash victim

Mr Fray Davies, aged 18, of Marine Parade, Barmouth, North Wales, was killed and his four companions were seriously injured when their car hit a wall at Dyffryn Ardudwy, near Barmouth, early yesterday.

Beer price call

Mr William Hamilton, Labour MP for Fife, Central, has tabled a Commons question to Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Trade, asking him to refer rising prices to the Director General of Fair Trading.

Bank protest

Anti-apartheid demonstrators claimed responsibility for an attack on Barclays Bank, Market Square, Cambridge, early on Saturday in which windows were broken and £750 damage caused.

Woman dead on line

A young woman found dead on the railway at King's Lynn, Norfolk, is believed to have been hit by a freight train on Saturday night. The police do not suspect any crime.

Roman discovery

The ruins of a Roman house with a hypocaust, an under-floor central heating system, have been found under a house in Little London, in central Chichester.

The Support Business

Experienced climbers in today's rapidly changing business world know that to get to the top, they have to rely on strong support every step of the way, support that can be vital to their success when the going gets tough.

The Scottish Development Agency, backed by Central Government, has been strong in support of confident businessmen who are aiming for success. The strength of the Agency's support lies in fulfilling the needs of many national, international and local companies, who have not been slow to catch on to a successful route to profit in Scotland.

This support has many facets. Investment, Finance, advice on Government Grants, Joint Ventures, Factories, Advice and Training. Plus all the natural resources of

Scottish Development Agency

50

RSEAS
ter move
xpel
e Cuban
gees

1 Cross
n, June 8
t Carter has decided
xpel about 700 of the
refugees who have
arrived in the United
are believed to be
criminals or unde-

House spokesman, this at the weekend about 450 recent
murderers, other felons freed
son by President put on boats to the
tates among the
fugitives.

Under were trouble-
d had been involved
k' riots at a refugee
entre in Fort
kansas, he said. Sixty
's ringleaders were
detention centre for
fugitives at El Paso,
today.

man said it was
that the United States
into Dr Carter's
crossing the vast
the 112,000 recent
is if they were
They were not, he
n leader has claimed
those who have
d from Cuba have
ed in various illegal

ly, Dr Castro has
he would not take
the refugees and the
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uncertain. Senator
Byrd, the Democrat
of the Upper House
esterday that they
ken to Guantanamo, a
naval base on
pushed through the
Cuban territory.

rdam foundation aims to create tax havens
res may follow New Hebrides

sterious Phoenix
accused by the
the New Hebrides
in the insurrec-
ritu Santo, has also
on the Azores.
in line with the
aim to transform
ll states as possible
ism, free enterprise
the gold standard.
ation which was
used in the United
as its headquarters
is flat in a southern
sterdam. However,
on the door says
Partners" and this
Robert Doorn, a
Dutchman who
is comfortable living
buying gold.
's position with the
not clear. Nor are
why it moved to
nation moved to
in 1976 because the
the foundation who
it until that time
and asked
to do it for a
ars. Since I live in
we established the
ere to have a legal
oorn explained.
asked about the
involvement in the
led by Mr Jimmy
Espiritu Santo, the
d in the New Heb-

rides, said: "The foundation
was asked for help by Mr
Stevens to advise him of
certain matters such as how to
write a constitution and what
kind of monetary system to use.
We have also helped him plead
his cause to the United Nations
and that is as far as the foundation
is involved".
It was in 1972 after he had
read a brochure on the foundation
that Mr Stevens contacted
Mr Michael Oliver, an American
businessman dealing in property
who founded the Phoenix
Foundation. Mr Oliver has
admitted giving Mr Stevens
"about \$200,000, mainly out of
my own pocket". According to
Mr Doorn the foundation has
not provided Mr Stevens with
any funds.
The foundation's support of
Mr Stevens is directed against
the "communists" of the
Australian trade unions and the
British Labour Party who are
held responsible for the
appointment of the "Marxist"
Prime Minister of the New
Hebrides, Father Walter Lini.
In spite of its Amsterdam
headquarters the Phoenix
Foundation seems to be
predominantly an American organization
although it is also said to
have a number of influential
European businessmen on its
list of members. This list is
secret. As Mr Doorn puts it, the
protection of privacy is high on
the foundation's list of ideals.
Another ideal is a return to

gold backing for every currency, which Mr Doorn sees as
a solution to inflation. According to him the foundation is
"an organization which has as
its principal aim to help free
enterprise and to get as many
individual rights as possible for
the people in this world.
This means that we advocate
less government influence on
day-to-day living of the
individual".

Mr Doorn is quite happy to
admit that the foundation
would like more countries to
be run along the principles
laid down by the Phoenix
Foundation. He is equally
candid in disclosing the foundation's
next target.

"As is generally known the
foundation is also involved in
an enterprise similar to the
New Hebrides in the Azores, the
last Portuguese colony. We
are doing exactly the same
thing as we have done for
Jimmy Stevens. We are writing
a constitution and advising
them how a monetary system
based on gold works", Mr
Doorn explained.

Asked whether in other
words something can be ex-
pected to happen in the Azores
in the near future, Mr Doorn
answered: "The Azores have
been in the process of gaining
independence for some years
and yes indeed you can expect
anything to happen."

Clark rejects 'traitor' label

ne 8, Mr Ramsey
er, today de-
controversial jour-
where he attended
onal conference on
merican crimes. He
not a traitor.
said on arrival here
that he was not
the possible con-
of President
on travel to Iran.
asked if he knew
anyone in the United
him a traitor and
spied: "They mis-
I love my country
xited he could be
in America for de-
Carter's ban, but
t does not bother
in to establish
ole communica-

stopped in Paris
home for a satellite
in ABC Television
about the results
he said: "It is still
tell, really. I hope
change the atmo-
e said that for any one of
the hostages. In Paris today he
said the hostages were safe.



Mr. Clark on his arrival
in Paris yesterday.

In Tehran, Mr. Clark appealed
for the release of the 53 Ameri-
can hostages held since last
November and offered to ex-
change himself for any one of
the hostages. In Paris today he
said the hostages were safe.

He also said he thought the
hostages would be "peacefully
released".

The Iranians must have
listened, he said, to the resolution
made by 54 nations "who
are their friends" at the
international conference set up by
the Iranian Government to con-
demn American activities in
Iran.

That resolution said the
hostages should be released
"peacefully and as soon as
possible".—Reuter and AP.

Support for President: The
influential son-in-law of Ayatollah
Khomeini said in an
interview today that those
attempting to "crush" Presi-
dent Bani-Sadr would there-
series be crushed by society
(Tony Allaway writes from
Tehran).

Ayatollah Shababoli, Esh-
rati, interviewed by the morn-
ing news paper *Boradat*, said:
"Mr Bani-Sadr is really qual-
ified, it is the hand of God
which supports him". Without
directly naming the President's
political adversaries in the
hardline Islamic Republican
Party (IRP), the ayatollah
noted the opposition Mr Bani-
Sadr had encountered in the
Ruling Revolutionary Council
since becoming President.

Lebanon search for Cabinet of national unity

Beirut, June 8.—President
Sarkis of Lebanon is to open
talks tomorrow on the forma-
tion of a government of
national unity after the re-
turn of Dr Selim al-Hoss, the
Prime Minister, but the
delicate negotiations could take
several days.

Dr Hoss handed in his
Cabinet's resignation yesterday,
saying he hoped to pave the
way for a Government aimed at
achieving national reconciliation
in war-torn Lebanon.

In an interview published
today in the English-language
Beirut weekly *Monday Morning*, Mr Saeb Salam, a former
prime minister, said that if the
new coalition Government
included representatives of
Lebanon's paramilitary groups
the result would be catastrophe.

—Reuter.

Part of the routine is to feed
signals indicating a possible
alert through the system at cer-
tain intervals in order to main-
tain vigilance.

ian writer
urther
sentence

eddaway
ian writer and
Vyacheslav Chorn-
sentenced to five
forced labour camp.
he joined the
Helsinki monitoring
trial took place in
north-east Siberia,
not far from where
completing a nine-
of imprisonment
for his role in the
samizdat publica-

te of rape, on which
tenced, is regarded
as having been
by the KGB.

'Alert' mistake difficult to resolve

By Pearce Wright

Designers of Britain's radar
defence system are following
closely the American investiga-
tion into the false alarms given
by the United States Missile
Early Warning System.

The occurrence of such a
fault seems to be less surprising
to the experts than to the
lay public who, judging by the
response of some readers of
this newspaper, expect more
reliability from equipment
intended to help safeguard
peace than from the type that
gets the bill wrong.

From experience in curing
similar troubles in Britain's
detection network a specialist
in computer-based radar sur-
veillance said yesterday that the
false alarm was almost certainly

the result of "an operating
mistake".

It was not unusual in this
type of network of interlinked
computers which, in turn, is
interconnected to a variety of
equipment but it was more diffi-
cult to resolve than electronic
equipment failure (hardware
fault) or a program error
(software fault).

Although the early warning
systems use millions of pounds
worth of computers and elec-
tronic equipment they are also
manpower intensive. Many
hundreds of people are involved
in monitoring and running the
global network.

Part of the routine is to feed
signals indicating a possible
alert through the system at cer-
tain intervals in order to main-
tain vigilance.

Test programs are regu-
larly run to check the state of
the electronic equipment and
to search for faulty compo-
nents. Similarly, part of the
system is used for training new
personnel.

In addition, equipment is
frequently added or modified
as techniques for ground-based
and satellite-based surveillance
are refined. These aspects of
the missile early warning
system comprise only a small
number of events in which the
type of fault leading to a false
alarm can arise.

It happens because informa-
tion is distributed incorrectly
to some parts of the system.
There is a fundamental weak-
ness in the design of the soft-
ware which allows this sort of
thing to happen.

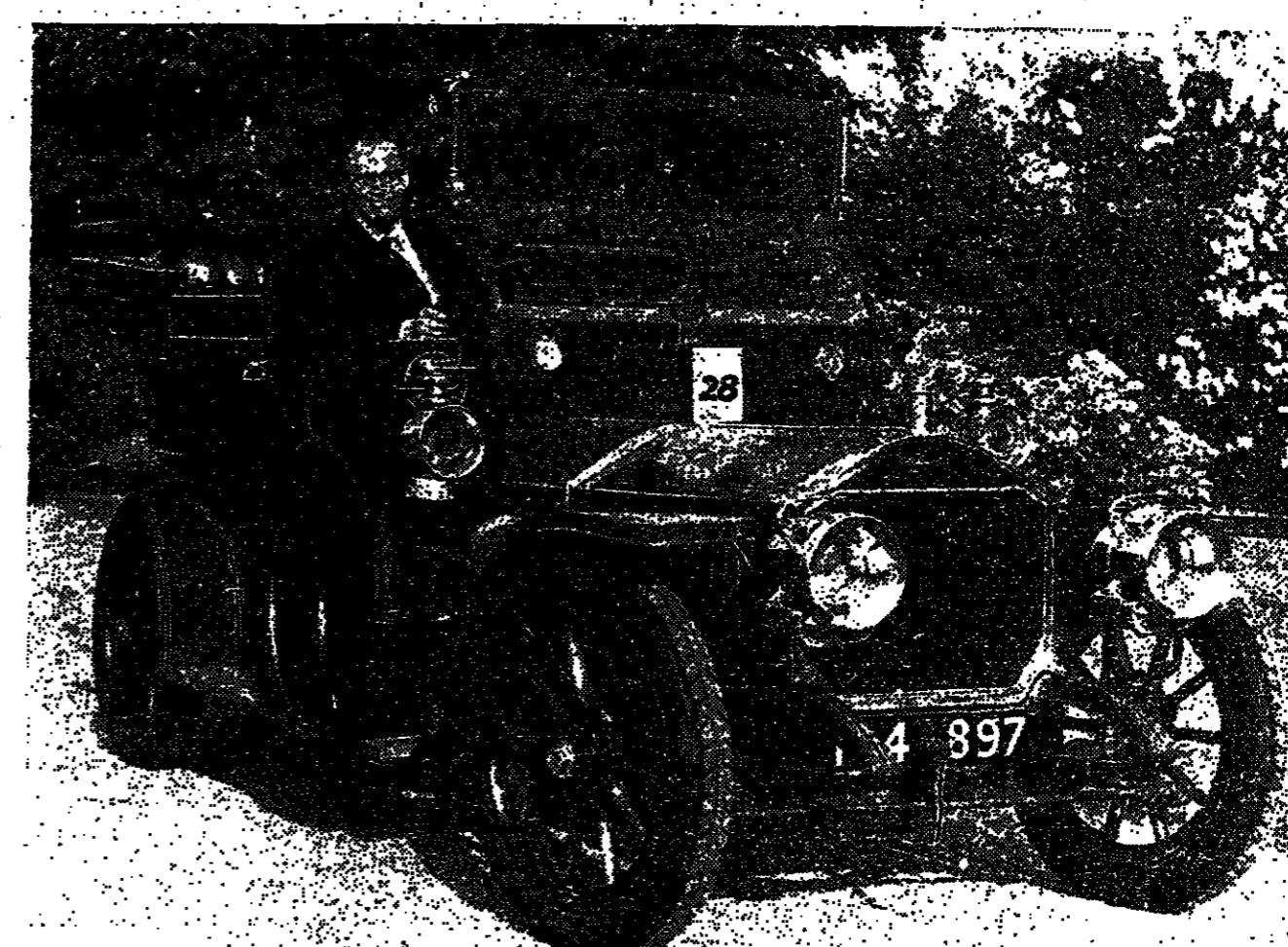
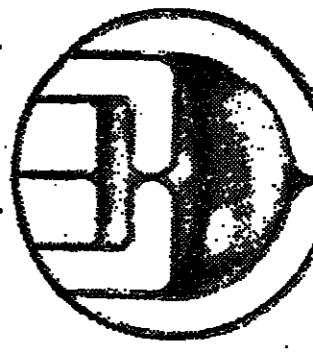
of rape, on which
tenced, is regarded
as having been
by the KGB.



Generous Malaysians

In Malaysia we have a tradition
of giving. Often with gold.
Mas is Malay for gold.
Mas, the airline of Malaysia.
with a tradition of
generous giving. Golden service.
Malaysia's gift to the
travellers of the world.

mas
A gift of Gold.
malaysian airline system



Shell Motor Oils. Discerning drivers have rallied round them for years.

Congratulations from Shell

Motor Oils to the Veteran Car Club
of Great Britain on the successful
completion of their Golden Jubilee
Rally (The Shell Run). A rally staged
to celebrate the 50th anniversary of
Europe's most celebrated car
owners' club.

Shell
Motor Oils



SPORT

Cricket

England still have a long way to go

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

Given the weather—and the forecast is reasonably good—the first Test match at Trent Bridge may well develop into a great game of cricket. On Saturday, despite the loss of an hour's play, England finished the day with a slight advantage. Having conceded a first-innings lead of 45, they made 145 for two in their own second innings and Boycott is still there.

More by chance than design the conditions so far have helped to make a bowler even of Gooch's modest type more effective than, say, Roberts. If that seems absurd, which it well may, it is accounted for by the amount the ball has swung. In the circumstances England are probably disappointed that they allowed West Indies to make 302.

To look at, it is a good wicket, even if the bounce has been a shade uneven. Holding harnessed it to bowl a beautiful opening spell on Saturday morning, which Boycott and Gooch did well to negotiate. From then on, though, the West Indians, with the exception of Garner, bowled a poor length and line. Under Gooch's command, Lloyd was off the field, nursing his damaged right hand—they became rather scrappy.

No one suffered more from this than Murray, who had a dreadful time in his opening spell, getting the leg side or trying to make something of a succession of slack returns. In England's second innings there have already been 12 byes and 10 wides among 33 overs. Alwyn mercifully, the West Indians could be disconcerted today as they were disconcerted on Saturday: so let that, and the uncertainty of England's batting, be warning.

The hour's stoppage was caused by a fierce lightning storm occurring soon after 3.30. By then Gooch had been run out and Tavaré caught at third slip, and the West Indians, unlike the umpire Osear, thought they had had Boycott, then 18, caught at the wicket off Marshall. Boycott, when he was 22, was dropped at the wicket, a difficult catch off the inside edge, and off Marshall. Upset by Boycott's commanding presence, and his dogged resistance, the West Indians were in greater need than England of the weekend.

Boycock is never more likely to make a mistake than when he has been involved in a run-out.

If he gets one today it will, I think, be the ninth time it has happened: from the first at Port Elizabeth in 1965, when he and Dexter found themselves in the same crease together, on the occasion of his famous "come-



Richards (left) congratulates Bacchus on running out Gooch

back" hundred against Australia at Trent Bridge in 1977, when, at the same end, he came face to face with Randall. On Saturday there was just a moment's hesitation before, to his own stroke, Boycott called Gooch for a short leg-side single. Bacchus, a brilliant fielder, showed Gooch out by perhaps a foot.

This was the second time in his last four Test innings that Gooch had been run out. As when it happened at Melbourne in February, when he was 21, his batting was not well, having as he does been run out, leaving on a greyhound. Saturday's run was never quite on for Gooch. Tavaré batted for nearly an hour, playing his defensive strokes with time to spare, before failing to a horribly good ball from Garner.

For England's third wicket Boycott and Wooller have added 77. The stiffening which Wooller is capable of bringing to England's middle order could make a great difference to their cricket in the difficult year that lies ahead of them. He has made an encouraging start, but he attacked more than he ran. Much as we miss Randall, not least for his marvellous fielding and engaging presence, Wooller's technique does the never a good deal less damage. Wooller's run-out, though, was the last disaster, for once, seemed strangely remote.

It is, as I say, the sort of pitch on which controlled medium pace, fortified by movement, is quite as well rewarded as sheer speed. If England can build on their start without taking too long about it

(they are going to receive precious few overs in the hour), and so long as it remains cloudless enough to encourage the swing bowlers, England could conceivably win. But there is still a long way to go and West Indies are not to be expected to bowl as untidily again as they did on Saturday evening.

There is a possibility, of course, that Underwood may yet be missed. So far there have been fewer than half a dozen overs of spin in three days. Tomorrow, if the atmosphere is no longer so conducive to swing, when the spin might be useful on a fifth day pitch. First things first, though. The immediate priority is for England to go on bating better.

If Saturday's best spell of bowling was Holding's at the start of England's second innings, there were half a dozen balls from Marshall which were as fast and as awkward as any I have seen. And Clarke, Clark and Daniel, and Sylvester Clarke of Surrey, or Wesley Hall and Charlie Griffiths, or Dennis Lillee, or for that matter most fast bowlers, Marshall is a comparative lightweight. He is, however, beautifully supple and has a lovely rhythm. Whether in the hitting of golf ball (take Gene Littler, for example) or the projection of a bowler's arm, the great concern have weighed less than 11st) or the bowling of a cricket ball, rhythm and timing can compensate wonderfully for lack of power.

For the record, though: The West Indians will go to Australia for a tour in November next year and play hosts to New Zealand in 1982, Pakistan in 1983, and Australia in 1984.

ENGLAND: First Innings, 263 (1, T. Barker, ST. A. M. R. Wooller, S. for 72). Second Innings

G. A. Gooch, run out 11, 27. R. H. Wooller, 1, 27. C. J. Tavaré, C. Richards, b Garner 4. D. A. Underwood, 1, 27. C. R. Bacchus, 1, 27. S. J. Clarke, 1, 27. C. Daniel, 1, 27. M. A. Gooch, 1, 27. C. E. Gooch, 1, 27. A. M. Lloyd, 1, 27. D. A. Holding, not out 41. Extras (1 b, 1 n, 1 w, 1 n, 1 w, 1 s) 33.

Total (2 wkt) 187.

ENGLAND: Second Innings

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Total (2 wkt) 187.

ENGLAND: Total (2 wkt) 350.

WEST INDIES: First Innings

G. C. Greenidge, C. Knott, b

D. A. Hayes, 1, 27. C. Gower, 1, 27. S. Williams, 1, 27. C. R. Bacchus, 1, 27. S. J. Clarke, 1, 27. C. Daniel, 1, 27. M. A. Gooch, 1, 27. C. E. Gooch, 1, 27. A. M. Lloyd, 1, 27. D. A. Holding, not out 41. Extras (1 b, 1 n, 1 w, 1 n, 1 w, 1 s) 33.

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Total (2 wkt) 187.

WEST INDIES: Total (2 wkt) 350.

John Player League scoreboard and other details

Warwickshire v Surrey

AT BIRMINGHAM

Warwickshire 44pts beat Surrey by 16 runs

WARRICKSHIRE

D. L. Amis, 1, 27. A. P. Knott, b Cheetham 45

J. A. Chapman, 1, 27. P. Coates, b

P. G. Gooch, 1, 27. A. P. Knott, b

P. R. Oliver, 1, 27. A. P. Knott, b

G. W. Humpson, 1, 27. P. Coates, b

S. J. House, not out 10

D. C. Keeling, 1, 27. P. Coates, b

G. C. Small, 1, 27. P. Coates, b

D. A. Underwood, 1, 27. P. Coates, b

Extras (1 b, 1 n, 1 w, 1 s) 15

Total (37.5 overs) 170

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-60, 2-86,

3-165, 4-186, 5-184, 6-182,

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211-182, 212-182, 213-182,

It takes eight round world

By Sean R. Thompson
Special Correspondent
Wart, Scotland's world champion, and Edward, the King of England, had the unusual experience of reading the progress of a hour back to front, for different reasons, at the Glasgow, on Saturday, 10 June. Edward, who had just now fully recovered from his fall, was still unable to understand the plot and at the fallen well behind. He's out, he had understood the story well behind, he's out, he had understood the story well behind.

Edward admitted after the match that he had expected Davis would win and was fully prepared to back him up with him. Later that night Davis would flag, it started slowly and softly. Wart said: "I thought, 'Wart, I am a good boxer and I know now that I never did not expect him to when I, who I am, rounds, was beginning to feel the heat, but I was not like, 'It's wrong way round', only in his dressing room, he had the same.

Though Wart always had points in hand, he was not quite able to do so. The fight was one tracked throughout the bout—when Wart was a boxer like mine and tatties can lose its relish after a time—the American was always the better boxer. Wart was rather like watching someone trying to put the lid on an overfull box and never succeeding in closing it.

The final points tally shows the discrepancy common to boxing: the boxer depends upon where you are sitting and what you are looking for. One expert did not give Davis a round; another ringside regular thought that the referee, Carlos Padilla, of the Philippines, was the nearest with a score of 145 to 144, which meant that Wart won six rounds, Davis five and four were even.

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Profile

Sunderland

Where unemployment is a way of life

profoundly fatalism about employment can supplant a serious tradition of industrial easily if sadly illustrated by controversy over the future marine engine plant in the England.

I has had to live with chronic for half a century. The industries which made it stably caught in a vicious spiral rationalization, redundancy

drift of industrial innovation traced back to the seventh far from dead. The town luced a revolutionary marine includes among its virtues simplicity, quietness and ne economy.

rd Engine Works in Sunder- 750 men. It is one of the made the town world famous 19th century heyday. It is a institution and an important f the singularly fierce local which has taken so many hard the past 20 years.

longer a purely Sunderland is now a relatively small British Shipbuilders, the government's nationalized giant response to the apparentlyump in ship construction.

ation here means rational- h Shipbuilders, having failed ket for the Doxford engine, ncentrate regional engine- the Tyne. If the plan goes xford's will stop making autumn, shed two thirds orce and confine itself to es for older engines, a which no interested party believes will last long. The redundant men other yne cuts little ice in Sunder- ons which will become clear. he local council, MPs, trade and others have opened a save the plant, the resigna- much greater job losses in it has already begun to show town. The emasculation of however be a particularly local pride, which a firm as a world-beater.

ent in Britain last month at April level since the birth of England is reached since the Thirties, stand- above the national average. In Sunderland unemploy- the average in the town's at stands at three times and in small pockets else- no separate figures are available believe it may run to five times the average.

For Sunderland unemployment, term, is naturally financial: unemployed in Sunderland ate only one thing clear: typical cases, but common- ly growing hardship. Even the benefits available are such depends on the family's

or individual's capacity for thrift and knowledge of the small print of the welfare state.

A newly redundant worker, if he is working for more than two years with his firm, gets a tax-free lump sum in compensation. He can usually also count on getting a tax refund and perhaps a pension refund. Such sums, if not simply known, are often used simply to sustain the living standard until they run out, at which point a delayed shock can be experienced.

If in work for the preceding year, the redundant worker gets unemployment benefit of £18.50 a week plus £11.45 for a dependent wife and £1.70 for each child, payable for a maximum of one year. An earnings-related supplement is usually payable, but for a maximum of six months. The Government plans to phase that out.

After that, survival depends on supplementary benefit from the Department of Health and Social Security. How much is paid relates to family needs and long-term financial commitments (rent or mortgage, rates and contractual debts) and other considerations. An unemployed school-leaver gets £12 if living at home.

A special problem for Sunderland is that it has twice as many men than the national average of 27 per cent who have been out of work for more than a year, clearly a great psychological divide.

It is these frustrated breadwinners and their families who suffer most, who fall most deeply into the "poverty trap" and may be carried away on what a social worker called "the loser cycle" of redundancy, improvidence, hardship and debt.

It is these people whose gas and electricity is cut off, whose television sets are repossessed, whose children go to school hungry and ill-clad, whose physical and mental health is affected and who may succumb to bouts of drunkenness and violence.

These people with the most time on their hands have the least money for leisure pursuits, the least intellectual training for making constructive use of free time. They are also likely to be the least capable of coping with welfare state bureaucracy, of acquiring new skills and of general self-help. They have the least chance of being re-employed in an increasingly specialized and automated economy, and Sunderland has twice as many of them as the country at a whole. They are easy to identify on the streets.

Small wonder that economic pessimism has soaked into Sunderland's social fabric. A youth worker told me how her father, after many years of continuous employment in a profitable coalmining never got into the habit of saying, "when the pit closes . . .".

For Sunderland unemployment (never quite absent) re-emerged as a serious problem 20 years ago when the traditional industries went into steep decline. One shipyard job in 1959 was lost in the seven years from 1959 and there were many redundancies in mining. Until then the problem was part of a national contraction.

But there has been a distinct change in the pattern of unemployment in the past five years, a second wave which is less typical of the country at large though remaining a consequence of national decline. The cause is the same but now the effects are different in Sunderland: the "branch factory syndrome".

Some of the new industries imported to replace the old themselves went into decline after only a few years. Two large electrical plants in Southwick closed in 1977 with the loss of 6,500 jobs; and in 1978 the district the following year two clothing and textile factories shut down, putting 2,000 people out of work. All four were branches of still-extant national concerns.

People have become redundant for a second and even a third time, and the number of women registered as unemployed now matches, and in some months exceeds, the number of men, even though many authorities believe that as many as half the women who lose their jobs do not register.

Ominously the average age of unemployed people in the town has fallen sharply, with nearly half the men and three-quarters of the women out of work aged under 30. Manpower Services Commission (MSC) officials also say it is possible to find entire families registered as unemployed, something that hardly occurred in the Sixties.

"Redundancy now runs across the board of the local economy," said an MSC official. "It affects retail trades, distribution, bakeries, furniture and paint firms, glass and building as well as the traditional and newer manufacturing industries. We can't even run fast enough now to be able to stay in the same place."

The greatest worry for those concerned with fighting unemployment is dealing with its consequences in Sunderland as elsewhere is the special difficulty of the very young in finding and keeping work.

The outlook for those aged under 19 is particularly bleak and reflects itself in much vandalism and violence and a high rate of juvenile crime. In Sunderland itself this age group accounts for 14.5 per cent of the unemployed (12.1 per cent nationally) but only about seven per cent of the total population of employment age.

A senior careers officer said: "Youth unemployment is the most damaging for the future because there is a real danger that a no-hope generation of work-shy adults will be created here."

Some young people lack the incentive to seek work because they come from families which have made them familiar with the idea of unemployment. A few find they spend so much of their wages treating unemployed friends that it strikes them as a waste of time. Others leave school too soon and take a job because it is suddenly there. Good A-level prospects take dead-end jobs would be better done by their less qualified contemporaries, depriving the community of their talents and unwittingly helping to create and enlarge a "bottom of the heap" element who are



in danger of never getting a job at all in a place like Sunderland.

There is also a steady trickle of talented young people away from Sunderland, as there is among skilled older workers, 40 per cent of whom told a borough survey that they were prepared to leave the area to get work. This tends to lower the quality of the workforce and makes it less capable of providing skilled people for any new industry which might still come, thereby compounding the problem. Already more than 60 per cent of local unemployed are unskilled, and there are as many as 200 men available for every labouring vacancy.

There are many misconceptions about unemployment, especially in the South-east, which gets off comparatively lightly. One of the most common is the belief that there is a distinct substratum of (currently) 1.5 million people who are out of work because they are incompetent or, more insulting still, they do not want to work.

But Sunderland's unemployed population is far from static. The large job centre in the heart of town, one of four in the borough, has an average monthly turnover of no less than 2,400 people either signing on or finding jobs. This shows that the number directly affected by unemployment in a prolonged recession is far greater than the running monthly total. Add to this the fact that most unemployed live in families and it becomes clear how unemployment affects an entire community where "only" one in eight are actually out of work at a given moment.

Yet even in Sunderland, where it is endemic, unemployment still carries a stigma which leads some highly paid shipyard workers and miners to look down on out of work neighbours as scroungers, idlers or pariahs, a most hurtful as well as untrue generalization.

Sunderland is an Anglo-Saxon name meaning, roughly, "a place apart". How it arose is not clear, but even today it could hardly be more apt. The town retains a strong air of being off the beaten track even though the borough boundary now touches the A1 (M) motorway, the rail-trap railway which links Sunderland with the main line from London to Edinburgh catapults the traveller into another world in just 12 miles.

This deep-rooted immobility seems stubborn but is not illogical. It reflects an alternative set of social priorities and an ingrained community sense which strikes them as synonymous with common sense.

All this does not mean that Sunderland people are unable or unwilling to help themselves or simply lazy. Labour relations are rather better than average and they operate two of the best shipyards in Europe. They also devote much energy and ingenuity to alleviating unemployment.

The borough council was one of the first to encourage small businesses and points to a string of successes and one failure. A series of projects to help the young unemployed was pioneered in the area and local workers respond well to training courses. There may be fatalism about unemployment and scepticism about the chances of economic salvation but there is surprisingly little despair discernible and no more apathy than usual.

Unemployment in Sunderland will obviously get worse, perhaps much worse, before it gets better. Meanwhile the plight of the individual out of work, officials and social workers fear, will also deteriorate because of government policies limiting public spending, trimming the welfare state and letting fuel, rates and public transport costs rise beyond inflation.

The alienation from the State and all its works which already exists among many of the socially disadvantaged can only become more marked among the unemployed in a town where an inward-looking community tends to relish the isolation in which the rest of Britain seems content to leave it.

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rial sector continues of the pace in the property market, if only in different country.

scheme has been Newcastle upon Tyne, to be the largest of undertaken in the old Fenham which was once the home of the Royal and Fusiliers, but has been largely parking.

on has started and of the scheme is being by Lemmington ground lease of 125

years granted by the City Council. It will provide a total of 125,000 sq ft of industrial units and when completed will have an investment value of nearly £2m.

New factory units will be available in sizes ranging from 3,000 sq ft up to 30,000 sq ft at rents which are likely to be in the region of £1.70 a sq ft. Letting is through Bernard Thorpe and Partners, and Wm Aitchison and Co. Architects for the scheme are Geoffrey Purves and Partners.

Another new scheme is one in central Manchester, where the Arrowcroft Group has acquired an industrial site of 3.4 acres at the junction of Mancunian Way and Downing Street, close to Piccadilly station. The scheme is being carried out in association with Standard Life, Pension Funds and is the first such scheme Arrowcroft have carried out in the centre of Manchester.

Units from 6,000 sq ft will be available from the summer of 1981. Sykes Waterhouse Commercial and John Taylor and Partners acted for Arrowcroft and Standard Life respectively in the transaction. Letting agents are Sykes Waterhouse and Dunlop Heywood and Co.

Near Leeds, Taylor Woodrow Industrial has completed the first phase of its £3.5m Whitwood Freight Centre, which is

developing in partnership with the Wakefield Metropolitan District Council south east of the city.

Apart from the pilot phase of 30,000 sq ft of advance units, construction has also begun of a 17,000 sq ft purpose designed distribution centre for Rieber and Son, the United Kingdom subsidiary of the Norwegian floor covering firm.

The whole scheme will extend ultimately to a minimum of 12½ acres and provide a total of at least 250,000 sq ft of warehouse and distribution space. Further land is available for companies requiring custom built premises with room for expansion.

The first phase is available as a single self-contained building, or is divisible into units from 7,500 sq ft at rents from £1.45 a sq ft. Letting is through Walker Son and Packman and Wakefield Metropolitan District Council.

A price of nearly £32,000 an acre has been paid for an industrial site of 17.5 acres sold by the Ministry of Defence in Taunton. The land is in Bindon Road, a little over a mile from the centre of the town and already has a service road, hard standing areas and disused railway sidings which might be reopened to link with the main rail system.

A private development company paid £550,000 at auction for

the site and intend building industrial and warehouse units over a five year period. Initially there is an existing building of 36,600 sq ft available.

Lalonde Bros and Parham, of Exeter, acted for the Ministry of Defence in the sale and are joint letting agents with Johns Commercial, of Horley, Surrey.

Extensive industrial space is becoming available in Bradford, where Associated Weavers (International), as a result of rationalization, are offering excess accommodation on their 55-acre site on 25-year leases. The available space amounts to about 656,000 sq ft and most will be ready for occupation towards the end of the year.

It includes lofty modern buildings ranging in size from 2,500 sq ft up to 106,000 sq ft, which are sprinkled and heated.

Over 60 per cent of this space is already under negotiation, and rents are based on £1.40 a sq ft. A new access road is being constructed. Letting agents are Knight Frank and Rutley, of London, and Stewart Newiss, of Bradford.

A large new shopping centre is proposed for Whitechapel, London. The scheme, for which planning application has been made, would be carried out by Sam Chippindale Development Services in association with the London Borough of Tower Hamlets.



Barrington Hall, Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex, provides 12,000 sq ft of offices in rural surroundings.

The scheme, designed by the Tripe and Wakeham Partnership, is for an environmentally controlled centre of about 860,000 sq ft gross retail space with two shopping levels, service and storage in the basement and parking, houses and offices above the shopping levels.

The scheme includes 13 stores of varying size, for all of which discussions are in hand with potential tenants. Pedestrian entrances will be from Whitechapel Road, Vallance Road recreational ground, and Brady Street.

It stands in just over 33 acres which include a two-acre lake, and has been in use as a company headquarters. The main part provides about 6,000 sq ft net, and there is further accommodation providing another 6,000 sq ft net.

There is full planning consent for general office use. The property is for sale by tender closing on July 25, 1980. It is expected to make over £200,000 and the agents are Mullucks and Co, of Bishop's Stortford. Stansted Airport is about five miles away.

In Maidstone, Lawson Hunt Developments have begun construction of a new office development at 12/14 Albion Place. The scheme has been funded by the Berkshire County Council pension fund through Jones Lang Wootton, and is due to be ready in the autumn.

The building will provide 8,000 sq ft of space on ground and three upper floors, and there are 12 parking spaces, useful in a central area where there are few parking facilities.

Jones Lang Wootton have been retained as joint letting agents with Walter and Forkall, and are quoting a rent of £42,000 a year. Kelvin Moss acted for Lawson Hunt Developments in the acquisition of the site.

Gerald Ely

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lose dwelling is the light setting suns." W.W.

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IAL AND PROPERTY

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THE TATA POWER CO. LTD.

INVITATION TO BID

Expansion of Trentham Thermal Generating Station

500 MW Unit
Air-Conditioning and Ventilation Systems

1. Bids are invited by Tata Consulting Engineers for design, manufacture, supply, erection, testing and commissioning of the following for the 500 MW Unit at Trentham Thermal Generating Station, Trentham, India.

(a) Air-Conditioning System for Main Control Room, Fall Protection, Air Conditioning, Ducting, Ductwork, Plants.

(b) Air-Conditioning System for Office and Service Areas.

(c) Evaporative Cooling System for Turbine-Generator Building

Includes of Electrical Day

Comprising 2 x 425,000 SMH/s. Evaporative Air Cooling Plant.

(d) Mechanical Ventilation of Other Buildings and Miscellaneous Areas

Comprising supply fans, exhaust fans and roof extractors.

2. The above Air-Conditioning and Ventilation Systems shall be supplied in a phase-wise, within 6 to 80 weeks from the date of Letter of Intent.

3. As this project is being assisted with a loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), bidding is open only to manufacturers from member countries of IBRD and Switzerland, or such manufacturers authorized agents. The tenders shall be submitted in English. The tenders will be covered by IBRD loan. Bidders who have designed, supplied, tested and commissioned at least two (2) plants of capacities indicated below and which are to be successful commercial operation for two (2) years will be eligible to bid.

4. All Air-Conditioning Plants of capacity 100 TR or more.

5. The last date for receipt of Bids is August 18, 1980. Bids will be received only at the office of Tata Consulting Engineers, Bombay, India. Prices for the supply of equipment portion shall be quoted on firm price basis and prices for erection portion shall be quoted on base price plus escalation with a ceiling of 10%.

6. Bid documents will be available at the offices of Tata Consulting Engineers, Tata Limited and Tata Inc., at the addresses given below from June 9, 1980 on payment of a sum of Rs.750/- (Rupees Seven Hundred and Fifty only) or US\$900 (US Dollars Ninety only) per set, by crossed demand draft or certified cheque drawn in favour of Tata Sons Ltd., Tata House, Mumbai 400 001, India. Bid documents will not be sent by post.

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Solid achievement, perhaps, but now a drive against inefficiency and corruption

A new mood of realism in Mozambique

Maputo

Five years after Mozambique gained its independence from Portugal, the revolutionary slogans that were painted all around Maputo in support of workers' solidarity and "Marxism-Leninism" are beginning to look a little faded.

For those Western diplomats and observers in the Mozambican capital who are forever on the lookout for signs that the Frelimo regime may be modifying its strict adherence to socialist principles, these faded slogans symbolize what they believe to be a subtle—but nevertheless significant—change in the country's direction in recent months.

More tangible evidence that the country may be changing course a little can be found in a series of major speeches which President Samora Machel, the country's ebullient and popular leader, has been making in recent months. Last December, for example, he attacked "opportunist" and "petty bourgeois radicals" who, he said, had encouraged "ultra-democracy" and "leftism" to break down authority. A false egalitarianism had been created, he added, whereby unskilled men and women had moved into jobs for which they were unfit and were thus debasing the entire economy.

In a keynote speech on March 18, President Machel launched a major campaign against incompetence, corruption and inefficiency in the vast bureaucratic labyrinth which has been built up since independence and which is in danger of stifling the whole economy. On this occasion he announced that shops and small businesses which had been taken over after independence were to be returned to private hands. He also made a plea for foreign investment, which has been conspicuously lacking during the last five years.

The speeches were followed by a series of government changes which included the dropping of three ministers whose removal was linked to the campaign—now known simply as "the offensive"—against errors and irregularities in the state apparatus. It was only the second time that Machel had been dropped from the Cabinet since independence.

In a later reshuffle two key figures in the ruling Frelimo party, Mr Marcelino dos Santos and Mr Jorge Rebelo,

were taken out of the Government to allow them to concentrate on party duties. This change was widely misinterpreted in the West as being a demotion for the two men (both of whom are considered to be on the left of the party) and was taken as a further sign that Mozambique was in the process of developing a more pragmatic political and economic line.

In fact the Mozambicans maintain that their move was a promotion rather than a demotion. In Mozambique the party, Frelimo, is supreme. What the party decides goes. The Government is subservient to the party and its task is simply to execute Frelimo's policies.

The move involving Mr Dos Santos and Mr Rebelo, who are respectively Frelimo's secretary for economic policy and ideological work, provides a key to understanding what is taking place in Mozambique now.

"You must not look at the present 'offensive' as a turning point for us, but merely as a new phase in our revolutionary process," Mr Sergio Viera, President of the Bank of Mozambique, who holds the rank of minister and who is also one of Frelimo's leading ideologues, said. The two former ministers have been relieved of their executive functions so they can concentrate on mapping out the party's and the country's future during the next decade.

Although the new "offensive" may not therefore be considered a turning point it is nevertheless a watershed in the country's development and is recognized as such by President Machel. After five years of independence, Frelimo is taking stock of what has been achieved, what mistakes have been made and why expectations may not have been fulfilled. The party is going through a major process of self-analysis and self-criticism which is certainly unprecedented in Africa and probably in the socialist block countries as well.

To an outsider the achievements of independence seem slim indeed. The country resembles a rather dilapidated, aging car that has been serviced for the past five years. The buildings in the main cities look in need of a lick of paint. Many shops have closed down and those that remain open have pathetically few goods on sale. Everywhere in the cities one can see



President Machel: campaign against inefficiency.

queues of people waiting for hours to buy basic commodities such as flour, sugar and soap.

There is a dearth of statistics, but the few figures that are available are scarcely encouraging. The balance of payments deficit is around \$100m (more than the country's total exports in 1978) and would be over twice that amount but for a substantial inflow of foreign aid.

One of Frelimo's main objectives has been to restore agricultural and industrial output to the levels that existed at the time of independence. Mr Viera maintains that this target has largely been achieved, although this is disputed by independent sources. Some projects, such as the big rice growing scheme in the Limpopo valley at Chokwe, have surpassed pre-independence levels of production but many other state farms, lacking equipment and technical expertise,

are still struggling to catch up. The fact that the country, which ought to be a major food exporter, still has to import large quantities of basic foodstuffs is a sign that there are still major problems to overcome.

In their present self-critical mood, Mozambican leaders freely admit there have been many shortcomings. However, they point out—with some justification—that they had enormous obstacles to overcome. Principal among these was the almost total lack of trained personnel left in the country following the exodus of 250,000 Portuguese settlers after independence. (Whether the Portuguese were coerced into leaving or simply panicked at the prospect of losing their privileges is still a matter for controversy.) Of some 2,000 students at the local university at independence, only 20 were black Mozambicans. There were only

two Mozambican engineers, three agronomists, five doctors and 36 doctors for a population in excess of 12,000,000.

There is no doubt that the lack of skilled cadres has been and still is a major handicap, made worse by the great weight of bureaucracy with which they are continually having to contend. The people at the top are on the whole very good indeed but they have few trained people to back them up. Most are hopelessly overworked to the point that the 26-year-old Director of Health in Niassa province recently died from a heart attack caused by excess strain.

The war in Zimbabwe also placed a great strain on the country's overstretched human and material resources. Twenty-six per cent of the budget now goes on defence. Rhodesian raids caused extensive damage. The war also diverted attention away from more pressing domestic needs. "We could not fight a war against Smith and a war against excessive bureaucracy at the same time," commented Mr José Luís Cabaco, the Minister of Information.

All these problems were compounded by the massive flooding of the Limpopo and Zambezi valleys that

the country has ever experienced.

Despite these setbacks the Mozambicans believe they have been able to achieve some material improvements in the lives of the population, particularly among the impoverished 90 per cent who live in rural areas. Three times as many children are now attending school as at the time of independence.

Around half a million adults are attending literacy classes.

A health service has been established which, although rudimentary, was singled out for praise by the World Health Organization for its campaign to vaccinate the population against the current outbreak of cholera.

Other achievements are less tangible but nevertheless real. The regime, for example, must be among the most stable in Africa and seems to enjoy the support of the majority of the population. This stability has been achieved through Frelimo's system of participatory democracy which starts at grassroots in villages and on factory floors—and works its way up through a series of people's assemblies until ultimately the Frelimo leadership

is elected. The insurgent movement known as the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) which is operating in the west of the country does not pose a serious threat to the regime.

Another significant achievement has been the eradication of racism. Anyone familiar with South Africa or Zimbabwe is amazed to find that Mozambicans do not think in racial terms. This was best illustrated by the latest government reshuffle which brought eight whites into a cabinet of 23. The official news agency did not think this fact justified comment.

Frelimo officials argue that the absence of racism dates back to the late 1960s when a great debate took place within Frelimo, then fighting an armed struggle against the Portuguese over whether it was engaged in a race or a class war. Until then the organization had been strongly anti-white. Those who argued against black nationalism pointing out that blacks could be just as explosive as whites won the day. Since then Frelimo has attracted a growing number of whites, coloureds and Asians to its ranks, unlike nationalist parties in most other black African states.

According to Mr Cabaco, the purpose of the new "offensive" is to build on the achievements of the past five years while at the same time trying to resolve the mistakes that were made during that period. The battle against excessive bureaucracy will be a central part of the "offensive". So too will be an attempt to overcome what he described as the "psychology of under-development".

"We must try to change people's attitudes, to show them that under-development need not necessarily be a way of life for them."

Just how far the "offensive" will go in loosening the economy from the shackles of state control remains to be seen. There is no doubt that the regime wants to encourage a limited private sector and that it will try to attract more investment from the west. But Frelimo's overall objective is to establish a truly socialist state. However faded the slogans may be, "Marxism-Leninism" is still the name of the game in Mozambique.

Nicholas Ashford

The Duke behind the lens



The Duke of Gloucester: "sim straight".

Just returned from two and a half weeks visiting America and China (official, and semi-private), just off (with one of the world's worst colds) to stand in for Prince Philip.

I hope that b-maintain their special characteristics in tourist pressures—isn't going to help. I hope that when Oxford and Cambridge book will make it appreciate what is going at it's quite easy rather, overwhelmed immediately."

One of the observed was "it sense of affluence goes to college" because there aren't any in China they have bicycles, almost worth... In America, with trees, you suddenly across acres of lawn park and a large building when you ask "What's the difference between a photograph of a building in the sun and one without is just about enough to render the one without useless."

A quarter of the buildings were covered in scaffolding at one time, and if they were not, the one behind was—you can see quite a bit of scaffolding, even so."

There are more than 150 pages of photographs, some in colour, some in fine detail of old and new, even such modernisms as bicycle stands.

"Doing books is a very good discipline. I think it is something you have to do by yourself. You set out as though you were on a hunting trip, one just went out and snapped away, but this one was quite different. It wasn't worth going if you hadn't a day to spare, and by the time you got there the sun had gone. The difference between a photograph of a building in the sun and one without is just about enough to render the one without useless."

"The problem of a and renewals intact. "The old buildings by somebody for some special place. You take what you are after and come back quite exhausted. Hermione knew Oxford but not Cambridge—we went round Cambridge together to try to give her a feeling for it. Otherwise she got on with her bit."

What he does not mention is that in 1974 he succeeded his father as Duke of Gloucester, and from then on has had to fit everything in amid his official duties. These can be confusing: among his many jobs are those of Head Ranger of Epping Forest, Grand Prior of the Order of St John of Jerusalem, Commodore of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club and President of the Institute of Advanced Motorists.

His interest in photography began with his first book, *On Public View* (1971). "I started taking photographs when I first had a dark room—not much point in having your own equipment if you have nothing to photograph, and once you've done one book you feel confident enough to go on. I never dreamt I'd do a book on Cambridge when I was there. I used to do the technical work on my own photographs but I can't now. I'm too busy—too idle. I'm not a very clever photographer. I aim it straight, get the exposure right, and off you go."

On the nature of Oxford and Cambridge—Hermione Hobhouse quotes Michael Sadler's prediction in 1954: "The primacy of Oxford and Cambridge is doomed."

Philippa

Important lessons for Britain now we have learnt the EEC lesson

By their recent actions Europe's leaders have succeeded in mounting a molehill on their way to scaling the mountain of impending bankruptcy hanging over the European Community in late 1981 or early 1982. That is a more impressive achievement than it may seem. As the sad demise of King William III in 1701 showed, molehills can be lethal instruments. And during the last few months the Community has been coming very near to repeating King Billy's experience.

Had the molehill represented by Britain's budget problem and the related issues concerning the farm price policy not been surrounded by the summit meeting scheduled for later this month, the EEC would have found itself locked into a sequence of actions which would have led at best to paralysis, at worst to the destruction of the Community in its present form. There is no guarantee that this will not happen anyway when the major financial crisis comes up next year or the year after. But we will have a much better chance of avoiding it if we learn the lessons from the crisis just ended.

The first lesson, as *The Times* has already pointed out, is that foreseeable crises can best be dealt with if that solution is at least to the last moment. The second is that, when the moment of truth arrives, what united Europeans is still stronger than the many things that divide them. That, rather than a conviction of the intrinsic merits of the British case, is why at the end of the

budget debate, though it was a very close-run thing, some credit can and should be given to individuals. As with Zimbabwe, Lord Carrington proved his ability to pull his Prime Minister's chestnut out of the fire and to retrieve much of the discredit into which Britain had fallen with her partners.

However, the real heroes were the Italians, and in particular Signor Emilio Colombo, the chairman of the Council of Ministers. Wherever their weaknesses are still the community's supreme conciliators. Their skill in this respect owes much no doubt, to the exigencies of Italy's domestic politics. But it also owes something to the aesthetic delight which Italians, in common with some other Mediterranean peoples (Lebanese, Jews), take in the construction of a sophisticated bargain—a delight less often felt by the chiller, less flexible Europeans of the north.

At this point the EEC will have no choice either to increase the resources allocated to the Community, adjust the Community's spending patterns or both. At present the core of the Community's resources comes from the allocation by each country of one per cent of its VAT revenues. (Thus a part of our budget deficit is solved in isolation. Britain's original attempt to get a financial refund without offering anything in return was doomed to failure.)

The way forward in the Community is via the package deal, in which national objectives are traded off against each other. Indeed, probably the major reason for the relatively satisfactory settlement of Britain's budgetary problem was France's urgent need for higher farm prices and Community support for her sheep farmers. It has taken the British a surprisingly long time to learn the

rules of this particular game (Mrs Thatcher seems to have learned them some time between February and May of this year). Now that we have learned them, we should be able to negotiate more effectively for our interests in future.

The testing time will come soon enough. The real crisis towards which the Community is now headed—the mountain referred to above—is the fact that the Community institutions will run out of money some time in the next 18 months or so. (That assumes that the 1980 budget, drawn up by the European Parliament at the end of last year and held up by the failure to settle Britain's contribution to farm prices, will be approved in its revised form by the European Council later this month and by the Parliament in September. If the Parliament fails to pass the budget by then the crisis will be upon us sooner.)

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DIARY OF IMPERMEABLE PROSE

The most gratifying academic research is that which helps to confirm something we already suspected to be true. That is why Dr Scott Armstrong, associate professor of management at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, has enjoyed so pleasing a response to his latest paper, at least from laymen.

He was testing something called the Dr Fox Phenomenon. Dr Fox was an actor who, for the purposes of some research done in California in the early 1970s, delivered, on three occasions, a talk which made no sense.

It was convincingly called "Mathematical game theory as applied to physician education" and the audience were social workers, psychologists, psychiatrists, teachers and administrators. They all said it was a comprehensible and stimulating lecture. Nobody realized it was a trick.

This, coupled with his own observation of how academics react, encouraged Dr Armstrong to formulate and test his own hypothesis: that work which is

unintelligible will not necessarily be recognized as such by scholars, and that in some cases the least intelligible a piece of prose the greater the respect it will earn from its readers or victims.

If the Dr Fox hypothesis is valid," he wrote, "researchers who want to impress their colleagues should write less intelligible papers. Academic meetings should feature speakers who make little sense."

This strategy would be beneficial for advancement as an individual researcher or by a journal. Its major drawback is that it does not promote the advancement of knowledge."

Dr Armstrong's method of testing was to choose ten journals in his field of expertise, which is management. He asked 20 academics to rate them in terms of prestige. Then he applied to them the Fleisch reading ease test, which measures the comprehensibility of a piece of prose by the length of its sentences and the number of syllables for every 100 words.

He found, as he had expected, that the higher a journal's prestige, the less easy it was to understand. Thus the *Administrative Science Quarterly*, which was rated highest in prestige, had a reading ease score of only 20.2. Yet *Supervisory Management*, the least regarded journal, had a reading ease score of 54.3—more than twice as easy to understand.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Douglas Aiton introduces this rich, thinly populated state whose people are torn between feelings of confidence and isolation

from the rest of the continent, and discusses its new strategic role in the Indian Ocean

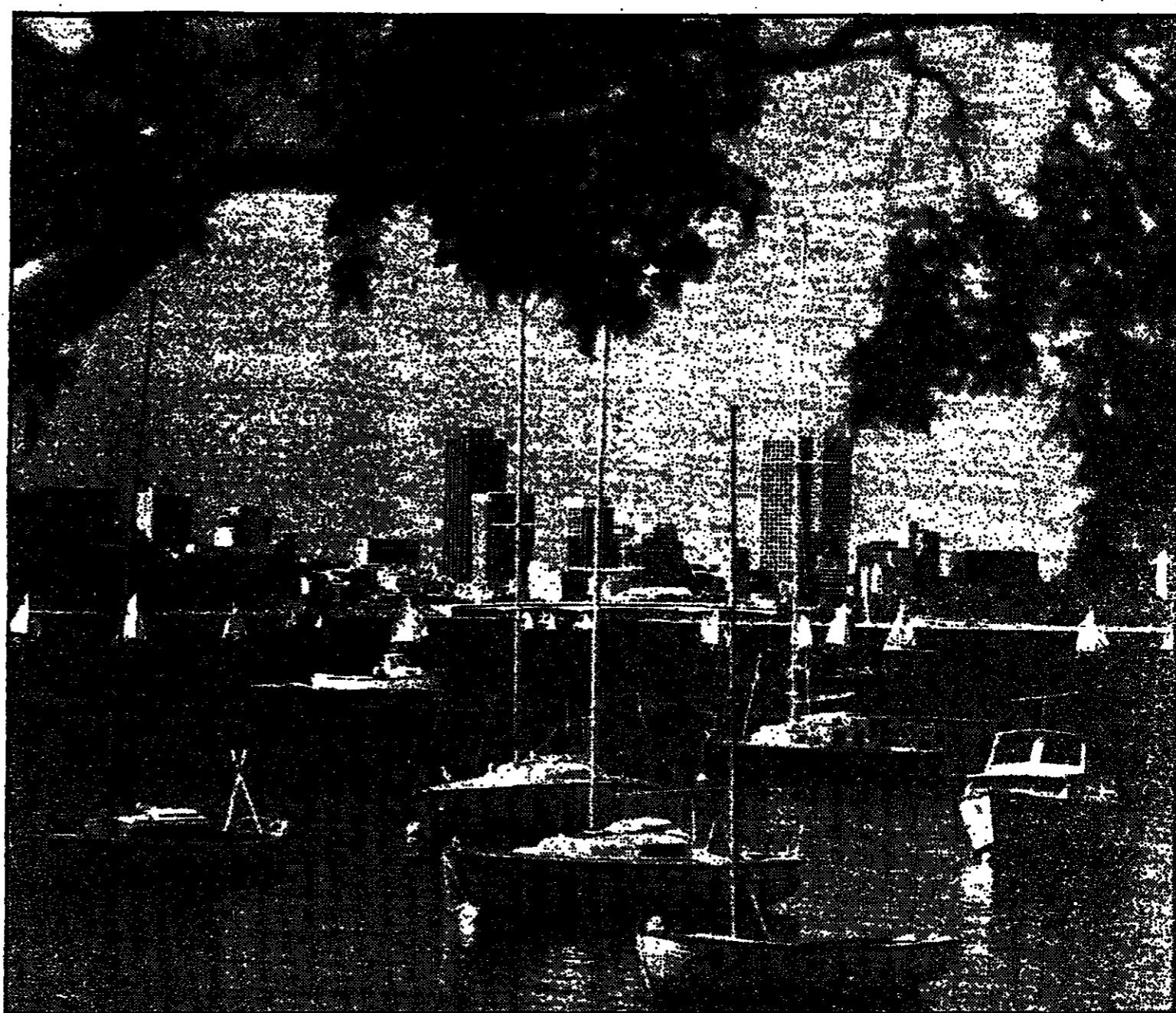
of Western Australia aggressive that they live in some kind of land, and there seems to be evidence that they are correct.

time, there is Plateau, hold the main hope of the west for the 1980s. Western Australia is boom. The Perth representatives of cautious east coast banks can nominate projects as present in operation worth more than \$1,000m. All Western Australian cars have on their number plates, by government decree, "Western Australia—a state of excitement". The North-West Shelf gas potential is enormous, but even without the state is on the crest of a wave, economically. Whereas the 1960s saw Western Australia as the great quarry, the potential in the 1980s lies in the development of substantial mineral processing of bauxite, iron ore and nickel.

Last year there were wild celebrations to mark Western Australia's 150th birthday, but much of the jubilation was doubtless closely related to the fact that Western Australia is the country's fastest-growing state. It is difficult to describe just how vast the state is. It is easy to say that it comprises, with 2,525,500 sq km, a third of the country, but that gives little idea. More significantly, Western Australia is 17 times the size of the United Kingdom, eight times that of Spain and seven times of France. But it has a population of less than 1,300,000, which is only a twelfth of the nation's population. Of these, two thirds live in the capital, Perth. This gives some idea of what an empty, but mineral-rich, desert most of the state is.

The people of Western Australia dislike the rest of the country cashing in on their potential wealth, and at the same time, the development is premised to lead them in keeping the east at arm's length. Sir Charles Court is seen as one of the most conservative leaders in Australia. He was returned to office in the February state election with a reduced number of seats but still a strong command, through the coalition of his Liberal Party and the National Country Party, of both Houses.

At the point to which the accession project for the West has solid arguments in their favour, and the development is premised to lead them in keeping the east at arm's length. Sir Charles Court is seen as one of the most conservative leaders in Australia. He was returned to office in the February state election with a reduced number of seats but still a strong command, through the coalition of his Liberal Party and the National Country Party, of both Houses.



The election did little to change the political situation in Western Australia, although the Labour Party put up a stronger showing than expected, especially since the gerrymander works against them, and their leader, Mr Ronald Davies, is sure to maintain office.

Sir Charles Court's relationship with the federal Government in Canberra to have been a singular

has been a shaky one, particularly with Mr Douglas Anthony, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Minerals and Energy. These two men have long been at loggerheads as Mr Anthony has tried to impose a "guidelines on export prices" policy which Sir Charles has constantly resisted.

Nevertheless, in the past couple of years there seems such a giant step was able to be kept secret seems to be

diminishing of that dispute, that the state Labour Party pundits, the Liberals lost one recent weeks the federal Government and the state governments have worked out a secret deal, soon to be debated in the federal Parliament, whereby new offshore legislation will be introduced which will extend the powers of the states over

the state Labour Party, the Liberals lost one seat in the Lower House to the federal Labour Party, give them 26. The Country Party, however, is preparing to Party (at present split into two factions) won a total of already describing it as six. This gave the coalition a comfortable majority "turning the clock back 80 years" (to federation) and against Labour's 23 seats, a cent. Perth patriots claim the best climate and the best beaches. Punters (left) in the bookmakers' ring at Ascot Racecourse, and skyline from Matilda Bay.

Perth itself is the pride of country right on its doorstep. In the Upper House the most western patriots and The city has about it an air of quite secure. At the February election, despite predictions of change from some to Labour in the cities was Sydney and with the best suburbs.

mpaigner against Russian expansion

John Fraser of his apparent obsession with the notion of Russian expansion and his desire to do something about it. The mocking tones of his detractors have been silent since the Russian invasion of Afghanistan, and it is to Mr Fraser's credit that he has refrained from adopting an

"I told you so" attitude. But he has kept up this condemnation of all things Russian and has led the campaign to dissuade Australia's athletes from competing in Moscow.

Furthermore, he has reacted strongly to the Afghan-

ian situation in military terms. Some people still believe he has over-reacted and that Australia would do better to defend itself against Russia anyway. But Mr Fraser has succeeded in substantially increasing defence spending, tightening ties with the United States and fortifying the Western Australian coastline (which is on the Indian Ocean) to some extent.

Perhaps the most significant move has been Mr Fraser's offering of Cockburn Sound, on the West Australian coast, to the Americans as a United States base on Australian soil. So far the Americans have not taken up the offer because they want the Opposition to agree to the deal, and that has not yet been forthcoming, although Mr Bill Hayden, the Opposition leader, has not actively opposed the idea.

In March, Mr James Killen, the Defence Minister, announced to Parliament that Australia would spend \$17,600m on defence over the next five years. This will increase defence spending by 7 per cent annually, taking the expenditure to about 3 per cent of the gross domestic product. A significant amount of this money not yet determined, is to be spent on Indian Ocean facilities. These include developing HMAS *Stirling* at Cockburn Sound and building a new armament depot there.

Also, a new airfield is planned for Derby, on the north-west coast, which will cost \$47m, and there is a possibility of a new amphibious training area in the west.

At the same time that he announced these plans, Mr Killen admitted that Australia faced the risk of nuclear attack because of its alliance with the United States. He said the nuclear risk would arise in wartime regardless of whether Australia had allowed United States military bases to be established.

But he insisted, and Mr Fraser would have been proud of him, that Australia should continue to support the United States with practical measures in order to "raise the cost" for the Soviet Union of any interference with Australian interests or independence.

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Telex AA93780

Agent General for Western Australia
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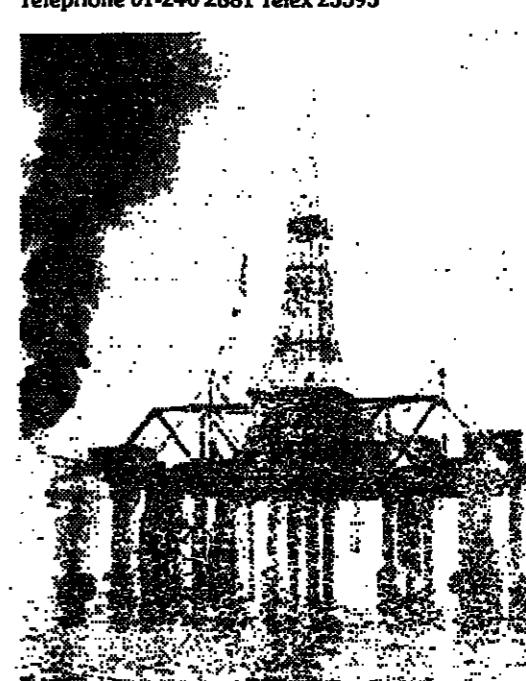
ALUMINIUM: Through a 30% interest in Alcoa of Australia Limited, bauxite mines and alumina refineries in W.A. and a smelter in Victoria.

GOLD: Operations at Norseman and Kalgoorlie W.A.

TALC: Three Springs, W.A.

EXPLORATION: Throughout Australia for minerals and petroleum.

MANGANESE: Deposits owned but not yet in production.



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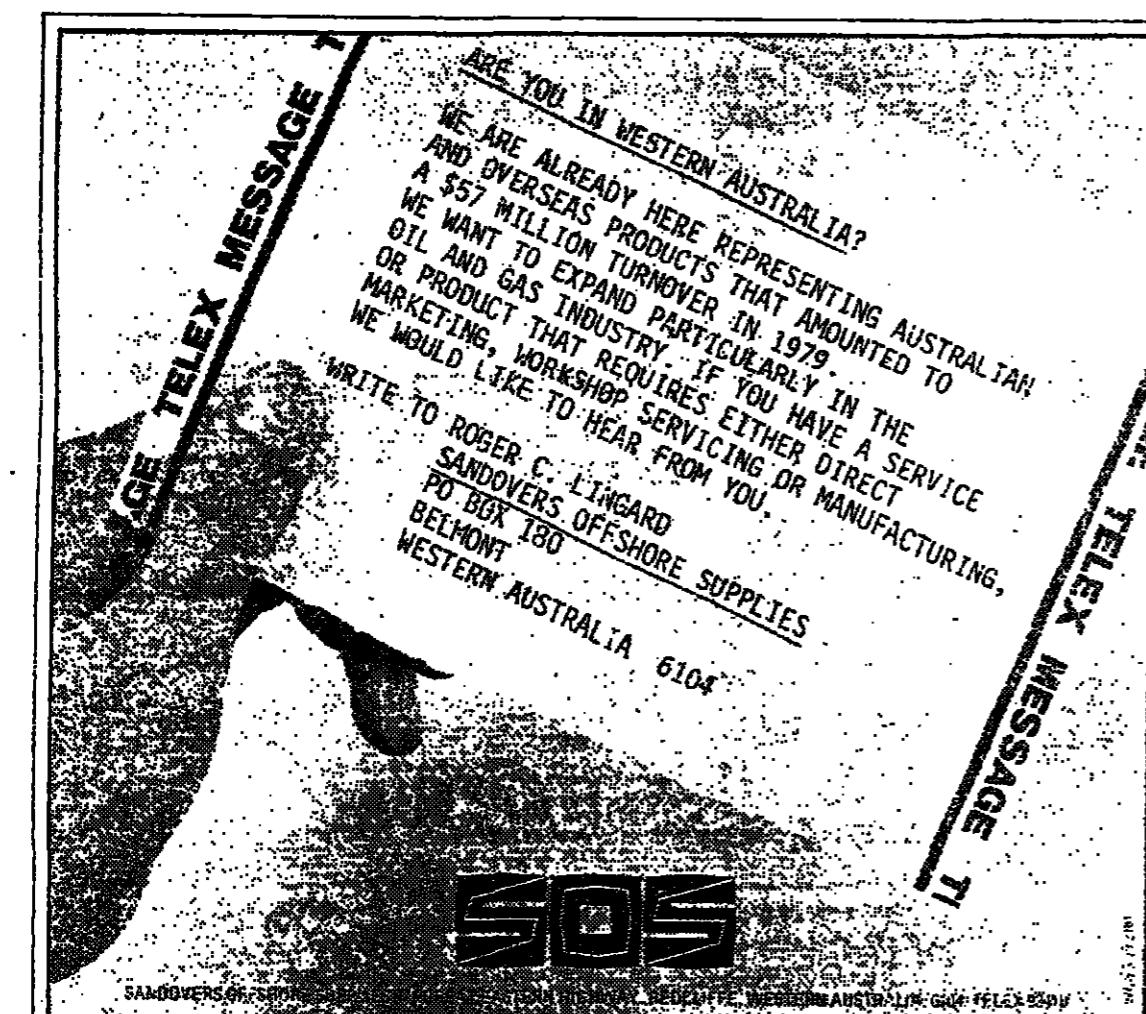
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'THE OCEAN IS OUR BUSINESS'



On this and the facing page Michael Prest analyses resources on shore and off shore

Diamond discoveries bring rush of prospectors

It was gold which first two distinct deposits have brought people in numbers been identified. Ellendale is to Western Australia, but it comprises at least five kimberlite pipes—the geological formation in which diamonds are found—and Argyle itself in an area the size of is an alluvial deposit, possibly from the Ellendale pipes. From the sample

of America. From its plants figures published each at Kwinana and Pinjarra in quarter it is evident that the state, Alcoa and its finds, although not very rich, are economic. The joint venture is now constructing a bulk sampling plant.

The importance of diamonds goes far beyond their putative sales value. As a result of the Western Australian discoveries, the Commonwealth Government is faced with the difficult question of whether to encourage a cutting and polishing industry, since the value added in exports makes the stones far more lucrative. By extension, the industry and the Government must decide how much to cooperate with the diamond industry's pressuring genius. De Beers, Reynolds Metals (owned by Shell, 30 per cent), and Kobe Steel of Japan (10 per cent) is building a new mine at Worsley. 75 per cent owned by WMC

reserves in the Northern Territory. Like other uranium deposits in the country, development was delayed during the last Labor Government and up until last year by environmental and safety arguments. But with the official change in policy in 1979, Western Mining Corporation and its partners were able to proceed with their Yellarie mine.

On present costing the mine will need at least \$400m to bring into operation. It is some 227,000 ounces a year. Central Norseman, 51 per cent owned by WMC, produces about 105,000 ounces Gold Mines of Kalgoorlie, a name dating back to the original gold rush is reopening the old Fimiston

mine. Just as price considerations have been critical to the revival of gold mining, so the switch from coal has promoted new mines. Western Australia is not especially rich in producing gold—2,500,000 tonnes a year or the country's total of some 40 million tonnes mining. But other traditional pursuits will be just as profitable or, in the case of gold, even more so. Some geologists believe that the Kalgoorlie area contains the most extensive gold mineralization in the world. Over the past 80 years the state has produced more than 35 million ounces. The largest mine, Teffer, is another BHP venture and is also the newest. Open for only two years, its output is some 227,000 ounces a year. Central Norseman, 51 per cent owned by WMC, produces about 105,000 ounces Gold Mines of Kalgoorlie, a name dating back to the original gold rush is reopening the old Fimiston

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Great excitement has centred on recent diamond discoveries in the Kimberley region in the far north of the state. A cautious announcement at the end of 1978 by Conzinc Rio Tinto of Australia, the company which heads the Ashton Joint Venture, that it had found significant quantities of stones sucked in a rush of prospectors. Investors on the Stock Exchange could easily contain themselves.

By the beginning of this year the joint venture was prepared to commit itself to saying that the finds were probably commercial. Exploration has been concentrated in the Argyle region, where nationalism is involved.

Similar problems concern while the adjacent plant will be started in 1984, so the switch from the bauxite business. South Perth is an agglomeration of alumina and cost at tonnes a year. Success at least \$900m to put up. The Yeelirrie will probably be next step, fraught with courage other companies to political wrangles, is to use start new uranium mines. These minerals are the state's and the country's. The abundant energy to make future of Western Australia mining. But other

One source of energy which is unlikely to be used for aluminium, however, is uranium. The state has about a dozen known substantial deposits, though none is of the size or grade of the vast reserves in the Northern Territory. Like other uranium deposits in the country, development was delayed during the last Labor Government and up until last year by environmental and safety arguments. But with the official change in policy in 1979, Western Mining Corporation and its partners were able to proceed with their Yellarie mine.

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Investments pour into region with huge iron ore deposits

"This is essentially an iron country, it being impossible to travel even a short distance without encountering a deposit or lode, owing to which it is almost impossible to work a magnetic compass with any degree of accuracy."

So, nearly a hundred years ago, wrote the Western Australian Government's geologist, Harry Woodward. He was riding through the Pilbara region, this makes the central part of the state, overawed by the producer to be controlled by obvious presence of iron ore. BHP, however, in the red rocks stretching as far as the eye can see, about 200 miles east

Today the hot and dry Pilbara is known as the "red dust country". It is the heart of Australia's iron ore mining, producing about 90 per cent of the country's annual output of 90 million tonnes. Such a massive amount makes Western Australia alone the second biggest iron ore producer in the world after the Soviet Union.

Despite the huge size of the reserves—put at about 35,000 million tonnes of high and medium grade ore development of the Pilbara deposits started only about 15 years ago. Cheap foreign iron and plentiful ore supplies from the Middleback Range in South Australia made working the bleak 170,000 square miles of the Pilbara unattractive, although ore grades of 70 per cent and more were among the best in the world. Moreover, in 1938 the Commonwealth Government, believing the country's iron ore reserves to be only 260 million tonnes, had imposed an embargo on exports.

But a booming international steel industry and realization that the country's reserves generally and those of Western Australia in particular were huge, prompted the Government to abolish the embargo in 1960. In the decade afterwards, investment amounting to \$220m poured into the semi-desert of the Pilbara. The region's population soared from 3,000 in 1960 to 40,000 20 years later. Company towns such as Tom Price, Newman, and Paraburdoo, have sprung up, while railways were constructed to ports.

Once the recession does end, Western Australia's iron ore mines could again become very profitable. Most rely on high production levels to pay their way, so if output falls below about 70 per cent of capacity they

Some of the mines operated by these companies are very big indeed. Mount Whaleback, one of the Mount Newman group, has reserves of more than 1,400 million tonnes assaying at about 65 per cent. The mine produces some 32 million tonnes of ore a year, well below capacity. But within a 40-mile radius the company has identified 40 more deposits totalling perhaps 6,000 million tonnes. Hambray, which also serves Mount Tom Price and Paraburdoo, has reserves of more than 5,000 million tonnes. It has made losses quickly. Port Hedland, the biggest port in Australia, measured by tonnage moved.

Shay Gap, iron mining town in the north-west of Western Australia. The state's annual output

of 10 million tonnes makes it the second biggest iron

producer in the world after the Soviet Union.



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The vast, arid, white belt of the West prior to seeding the 1980 crop.

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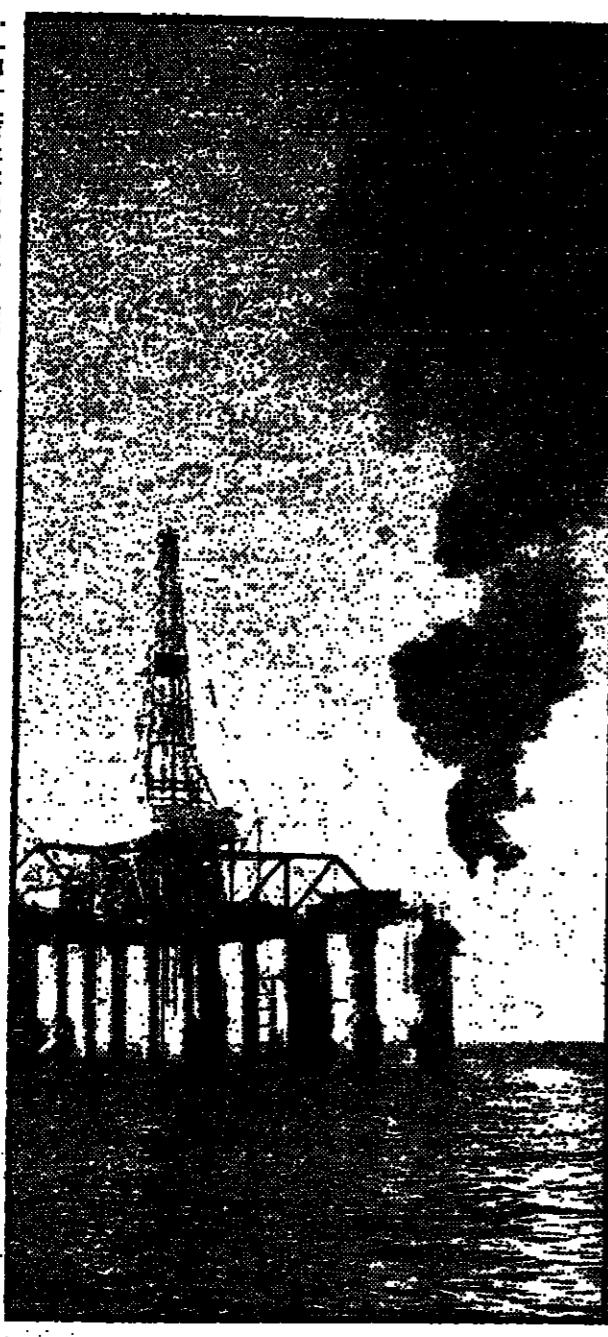
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Such enormous
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economy greatly. About
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need 800 people. The long-
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and state taxes will be much
bigger.

Beyond that, Western
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handsomely to the Commonwealth's coffers and to
Australia's and the world's
energy requirements. There
is no indication that the
reward will not justify the
risk.

The plant will produce
375 million cu ft of gas a
day, 1,400,000 tonnes of con-



A semi-submersible drilling vessel flaring gas during a test in the North Rankin field, North-West Shelf.

By the time the joint venture decided in the middle of 1979 to proceed, the North-West Shelf had become a generic term for several separate though related projects. The first to operate will be Woodside's gasfield and the Dampier-Perth pipeline.

Built for the State Energy Commission, this will run for nearly 1,000 miles from the proposed processing plant at Dampier to supply consumers in and around Perth. The pipe and offshore platforms will cost at least \$1,000m.

The third large-scale part of the whole project is oil exploration in the Exmouth Plateau, further north along the shelf, and onshore. Much of the seismic work on the plateau has been completed. The extreme western depths are beyond the reach of existing oil technology, and in any event the reserves would have to be exploited by automated equipment. Over the next six years about 3,400m will be spent drilling 34 wells offshore.

Whether the size of the fields and the quality of the oil will support the gigantic costs of development remains unknown. But there is no doubt about the value of the gas deposits. As announced on Friday Woodside has agreed in principle with a consortium of banks to raise US\$1,300m for the construction of an 85-mile pipeline from the production field to Dampier and for the processing plant. Two platforms will service the North Rankin field, each connected to about 20 wells.

The plant will produce

630,000 tonnes of liquefied petroleum gas a year, and six million tonnes of liquid natural gas a year. Deliveries of natural gas to Perth should start in 1984, followed two years later by annual exports of six million tonnes of stripped LNG and LPG. Negotiations on long-term supplies to Japan are in progress, but the forecast value of all annual sales is about \$1,400m. The other big customer will probably be the west coast of America.

Such enormous expenditure and revenue will stimulate the Western Australian economy greatly. About 5,000 jobs will be created during the construction period, and when operating the gas project alone will need 800 people. The long-term impact on employment and state taxes will be much bigger.

Beyond that, Western Australia will be contributing handsomely to the Commonwealth's coffers and to Australia's and the world's energy requirements. There is no indication that the reward will not justify the risk.

The plant will produce 375 million cu ft of gas a day, 1,400,000 tonnes of con-

Aborigines find new confidence to assert rights

The year 1980 could be remembered as the time in which Western Australians discovered guilt. For there is a growing swell of support for the claims of the relatively small numbers of Aborigines who live a tribal life, and wish to preserve what they see as the sacred places in the empty north of the state.

Their opposition, increasingly militant and articulate, has already stopped at least temporarily an important oil-drilling programme, and will provide problems for the launching of the region's first diamond mine.

It is not the first non-technical issue that has checked mining development in Western Australia. There has been noisy and well-organized opposition to several projects that required clearing part of the southern forests of superb hardwood; an issue which has an emotional tug, different but as intense as the guilt which surrounds discussion of the Aboriginal claims.

Like all of the countries pioneered by acquisitive Europeans in the nineteenth century, Western Australia had brushed aside questions of native land rights in the early decades.

It was not until recently that the question whether the blacks had a moral right to overturn white laws was raised in any serious form.

It would be impossible to find comparisons with the issues raised by, say, the Indian claims in North America, because the small bands of blacks survived during early Australian history never sought the treaties that gave the surviving Indian communities at least some filious legal rights.

But recently, with better education of some whites, Aboriginal communities have begun to question white law on such matters as mineral exploration and grazing rights.

The decision by a group of companies to drill a wildcat oil well on the cattle station, or ranch, of Noonkanbah, led to a confrontation that could not have been envisaged in Western Australia a few years ago.

The oilmen had the necessary Government approval for the programme, and offered all the assurances the Government needed to protect sacred areas. There is legislation for such protection, although the blacks claim it is inadequate. But despite the support of white law, and some support from police, the drillers withdrew after what they saw as incessant harassment and at least implicit threats of violence.

Perhaps more disturbing from the point of view of mining companies was the claim by other communities, in the far north of the vast state, that the Argyle diamond prospect was in ground sacred to them. This is because whatever the Western Australian Government sees as a fair posture, public opinion indicates the underlying guilt in the Australian psyche over the past treatment of the blacks.

The debate has widened from the original question

that they regarded as sacred.

Argyle is seen as having outstanding promise for the production of diamonds: the latest statement from the Ashton joint venturers, led by Conzinc Rio Tinto of Australia, is that a mine could be established there by the end of this year.

Confrontation here would provide a much graver challenge to the Western Australian Government, which, while professing sympathy for black aims, has argued that they cannot be allowed to check the state's great development boom.

The realization that Europeans seized Australia by conquest appears to have come late to most Australians, but it has certainly played a part in shaping public attitudes over Noonkanbah.

It has led an exasperated state official to ask: "Are the Norwegians still paying a debt because they invaded England?"

The rights of blacks are the most painful of several debates which have at least dented Western Australians' confidence in their state's apparently unlimited future.

In society in which economic growth is regarded as a natural law, questions of conscience, matters related to the environment, and priorities for the use of resources have raised nagging doubts.

Despite the hell-bent policy of all parties for growth, there has been a respectable effort made to protect the environment, especially over the past decade.

In all but a few mining projects, the environmental

issues have been easily resolved, if only because they occur in remote areas, almost unpopulated, and with unlimited space. But the crunch came when the vast aluminium ventures near Perth required the felling of forest, and overlaying this were arguments about future water supplies from the area.

The Government and the companies involved are satisfied that they have taken all necessary precautions, and that reforestation programmes will at least to a great degree preserve the area. But a small though well-organized band of environmentalists disagree.

Perhaps tardily, measures are also planned to check pollution and erosion in a beautiful sound close to Perth, where recreational and industrial demands compete.

Compared with the ecological problems in older, more crowded communities, Western Australia's difficulties are minor. It has, to a point, learnt much from industrial societies where mistakes were first made a century ago, not long after serious settlement began in Western Australia.

But issues like Noonkanbah show that not all the lessons learnt in Europe or North America can be applied in the great emptiness of the Kimberleys.

John McIlwraith

The Australian Financial Review

had a rich spiritual life before most tribal fabric was destroyed by the white presence to include questions related to land rights.

It is obvious, for example, that the blacks who offered at least passive resistance to oil drilling at Noonkanbah regarded the land as theirs, although legally it was only leased to them by the Crown (as with other pastoral properties occupied by whites).

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issues have been easily resolved, if only because they occur in remote areas, almost unpopulated, and with unlimited space. But the crunch came when the vast aluminium ventures near Perth required the felling of forest, and overlaying this were arguments about future water supplies from the area.

The Government and the companies involved are satisfied that they have taken all necessary precautions, and that reforestation programmes will at least to a great degree preserve the area. But a small though well-organized band of environmentalists disagree.

Perhaps tardily, measures are also planned to check pollution and erosion in a beautiful sound close to Perth, where recreational and industrial demands compete.

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But issues like Noonkanbah show that not all the lessons learnt in Europe or North America can be applied in the great emptiness of the Kimberleys.

John McIlwraith

The Australian Financial Review

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REGIMENT ENTAILS REFORM

Lord Esting's suggestion of new European Community entry is being delayed until created by the European Commission. The French have already gone down, and the British have gone down. The Portuguese government is still negotiating and still hope to be next year with a majority, becoming Greece, by 1982 (Greece, by a need to worry, became a member under an agreement that has already

been president of the European Commission. The French government is an imposing his veto. Certainly he is particularly anxious to drap his mantle, with a view to re-election next year. The French opposing Spain is viewed with the farmers of France. But it is M. Giscard so far.

first time that he has delayed, and 178 M. Giscard's attention to the problems which the Committee of the Commission to bring. (At a committee of the European Commission, "was set on problems, but it came up with a solution. But he has always political case for new members and recalled in both weeks—numerous underright veto of his own policies were damaging

SEA FRACAS

British nor the much pride in the New Zealand territory minimum in 1906. Government is, at device. Where administrators lack of purpose and the people, and have little of, or sympathy with colonial habits, the New Hebrides demonstrates, is the population of the camps.

There are not many options open to the British Government. At present, it is attempting to find a solution through negotiation and in concert with the French. If the rebellion can be ended in that way, so much the better. The French have influence with Mr Stevens and the French resident commissioner, M. Robert, may be able to persuade the rebels to return to legality, or at least to take part in negotiations which include the British and Chief Minister Lini, the lawfully elected future Prime Minister. Father Lini was wrong to stop M. Robert from flying to Santo. He clearly mistrusts French motives, but should not stand in the way of one of the few avenues of peaceful conciliation open at present.

If French diplomatic initiatives fail, the two governments will be obliged to consider sending troops into Santo. The use of force in such circumstances should be put in perspective. Even if the rebels are armed with bows and arrows with which they have been pictured, it should not require more than a small number of trained British and French soldiers to put an end to the rebellion, and it could be done without the shedding of blood.

The least acceptable option is

veterinary medicine—all achieved through animal experiments for the benefit of man and animals.

The second Bill referred to in this article—the Protection of Animals (Scientific Purposes) Bill—was introduced in detail in the House of Commons by Mr Peter Fry, MP, on November 16, 1979. This is still in committee stage.

There is no confusion within the scientific, industrial and other organizations about the proposed changes in this legislation. Society requires advances in many fields and safety of everything it uses, consumes and prescribes. The scientists, who also care for animals, need a worthy successor to the old 1876 Act so as to be able to work under a statute which recognizes modern needs and the requirements of the work carried out on behalf of the community.

Yours faithfully,
O. UVAROV,
Honorary Secretary,
Research Defence Society,
11 Chandos Street, W1.

Parole for prisoners

From Mr Tom Waine
Sir, Although Professor Morris (June 4) highlights some of the problems arising within the present parole system, his conclusion that their solution "lies in the initial stages of sentencing" is ill-conceived. This would allow the judiciary absolute control over the length of sentence at the time of sentencing, and make inconsistencies within the sentencing process irreverent. Certain emotive offences which produce hostile public and press reaction are likely to be treated with more severity than they deserve, nor can any account be taken at that stage of prisoners' differing responses to their sentences.

stitutional) structure is entirely artificial.

To French ears that will sound like another dastardly Anglo-Saxon attempt to break up the community and replace it by a loose free-trade association. But it need not mean that its object should be to replace a Community whose structure and financial arrangements had been devised for six continental countries, and therefore took no account of the shape of Britain's economy or her pattern of trade. The result has been anomalies which over seven years have grown to absurd and implausible proportions. At the price of a very damaging crisis an interim corrective mechanism has now been agreed on to ride us over the next three years, but it is also agreed that during those three years the whole structure of the budget needs to be looked at again, and it is generally understood that reform of the budget is almost inevitably going to mean changes in the common agricultural policy as well. It would really be absurd to spend two or three years thrashing out a new budgetary and agricultural system for the Nine (or rather ten, including Greece), and then to resume serious negotiations with two candidate members whose interest the new system might turn out not to suit at all.

If we are going to have a new system, and if we are going to have a Community of Twelve, we had better make sure that the new system is one that will work with a Community of Twelve. That could be an argument for speeding up the admission of the new members, and meanwhile staggering on as best we can with the old system until the Community of Twelve comes into existence. But better still would be to start work on devising a new system straight away and to bring the candidate members in on the discussion, while continuing in parallel the negotiations with them on the specific terms of their admission. To separate the problem of enlargement from the problem of the Community's economic and financial (and indeed institu-

tional) problems which arise from a bilingual government in the New Hebrides, Lord Erleigh (June 4) has oversimplified the position insofar as there are over 200 distinct native languages spoken in the archipelago, apart from several varieties of "pidgin-English", now known as Neo-Malaysian. In Espiritu Santo I have recorded material in 36 different languages, many of them completely mutually unintelligible.

On his reference to the Phoenix Foundation's concept of the "Utopian existence" on Espiritu Santo, one is reminded of the fact that when Pedro Fernandes de Queiroz landed in the Bay of St Philip and St James in 1606 he selected a site to found the New Jerusalem and laid out plans for a new city which came to nought, largely as a result of petty bickering between the Viceroy of Peru and the financial interests in Spain itself.

The sinister presence of the Phoenix Foundation is a further factor to be taken into account.

It is not clear whether any Phoenix representatives are on Santo, but it is admitted that Phoenix funds have been used to support Mr Stevens's rebellion. The Foundation's main purpose seems to be to use Santo as a secure tax haven where "dirty" money can be recycled and manipulated. The United States authorities are looking into the Foundation's activities, but it should not be thought that eliminating its influence from the island would necessarily bring about a change in the attitude of the rebels.

Yours faithfully,
P. A. LAYTON-ORGILL,
5 Farm Close,
Byfleet,
Surrey.

June 4.

New Hebrides troubles

From Mr Paul Dean, MP for Somerset, North (Conservative)

Sir, Recent letters in your columns from the Subdean of Lincoln and Lord Erleigh seriously misrepresent both the current position in the New Hebrides and the British Government's handling of it. Lord Erleigh (June 4) states that there is "inter-governmental disagreement on the differing interpretation of a new constitution". Rather, the opposite is the case as witnessed by the constitutional conference of last September held at Vila. This unanimously agreed the Independence Constitution. The conference included members from the major political parties, including the Vanuatu and the Modera as well as representatives of the French and British governments. The Subdean of Lincoln (June 3) correct in suggesting that it is "protectionism" if the French think that the time is not right for independence". In Parliament last Tuesday the Minister of State, Mr Peter Blaikie, made clear that the French Government have now accepted the projected independence date of July 30.

Lord Erleigh talks of the "appalling legal complexities" facing the islanders. Complexities arise not as he suggests, from the new constitution, but rather from the present unwieldy joint administration of the islands, which will be removed on independence.

The most serious accusation levelled at the Government is that it has reneged on its pledge to maintain law and order in the Islands. But on Tuesday, Mr Blaikie again emphasized in answer to a question from me the British and French governments' support for the legitimately elected government of the New Hebrides and condemned those involved in the armed insurrection. He also pointed out that both the British and French governments have consistently advocated seeking a peacefully negotiated solution to be part of the British Government's current differences. It has never been the policy to employ force except as a last resort. Nor is the Government alone in this view. The Chief Minister of the New Hebrides, Father Lini, has twice in the last two days reiterated his keenness to settle the problem by negotiation.

I am sure we all hope that the present problems will soon be settled and that the New Hebrides and their delightful people will be able to progress peacefully to independence as a united nation.

Yours sincerely,
PAUL DEAN,
House of Commons.
June 5.

For the British to send in troops against the wishes of the French. That would not only further exacerbate Anglo-French relations but would do little to bring long-term stability to the islands. There would then be the danger that the independence date of July 30 would not be met, and the likelihood of a prolongation of the conflict.

It is possible, though undesirable, that the territory can become independent with Santo still in a state of rebellion. In those circumstances, it would presumably be open to Father Lini, as head of the new government, to ask for military aid from whatever country he considered appropriate. If the British were asked to help, a decision could be taken without the constitutional necessity to consult the French.

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June 4.

Sanctions against Iran

From Mr Tom Delyell, MP for West Lothian (Labour)

Sir, Paul Wilkinson, Professor of International Relations, at Aberdeen (June 5), rebukes those of us backbench MPs who "caused the Government to abandon retrospective sanctions against Iran", and bucked at being party to imposing retrospective laws on United Kingdom firms.

He asserts that the EEC foreign ministers' surprisingly strong joint stand, which we undermined, would have contributed towards forcing the Iranians to release the Americans to rejoin the reformed church.

What evidence does Professor Wilkinson have to support his view?

On the contrary, if several reports in *The Times* are to be believed the Ayatollahs are making political capital out of the gesture politics on sanctions, and welcome the austerity to which sanctions may contribute.

Lofty, Professor Wilkinson scorches the notion that the Prime Minister should worry about the Foreign Secretary getting out of step with parliamentary opinion.

Yet, in a democracy like ours, it is deeply unsatisfactory that apart from one all-party meeting, organized by the Inter-Parliamentary Union, duly elected Opposition members of the House of Commons, after 13 months, have had no opportunity to question one of the most important members of the Cabinet.

For those whose reports have contributed to the Parole Board's decision, the absence of reasons for refusal prevents the positive use of the assessment process by agencies such as ours involved with the prisoner or his family. Until the Home Office acknowledges the importance of even decision-making in this area, the parole system will be seen at best as arbitrary and autocratic and at worst as promoting the very mistrust, suspicion and resentment which much of our work with prisoners is attempting to break down.

Yours faithfully,
TOM WAINE,
Highgate Probation Office,
Teller House,
Church Road, N6.

June 4.

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Highgate Probation Office,
Teller House,
Church Road, N6.
June 4.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The principle of Crichel Down

From Mr J. L. E. Smith

Sir, In a leading article (June 5) you support the "Crichel Down" principle that those who surrender their property to the state should have it back when it is no longer needed.

In spite of Lord Carrington's resignation in 1954, and in spite of the good intentions expressed in Parliament at that time, the "Crichel Down doctrine" has since been nibbled to death behind our backs.

First it was restricted to agricultural land, then it was further restricted to "land which is to remain in agricultural use indefinitely".

Now, if there is any possibility that the land may be used in the future for anything other than agriculture, then it does not have to be offered back.

It is also to be decided that land shall first be offered round to other government departments, and to the local authorities, before being offered to the former owner.

Land it has been further ruled that if, during Government's occupation, any civilian use has been established on the land, then even if all other conditions are satisfied, it will not be offered back to the former owner. This ruling has been given to me as the reason why I shall not be offered back some land taken from my family for an RAF airfield, which the RAF then allowed a private company to use.

There can in future, therefore, be very little land which former owners will recover. The fate of the "Crichel Down doctrine" is a striking example of how the servants

of Parliament can frustrate the wishes of Parliament, and thus diminish our respect for the state.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN SMITH,
1 Smith Square, SW1.

From Mr Raymond Durrant

Sir, The criticism of the Government contained in your editorial of June 5 on its refusal to sell back to Allen & Unwin the freehold of their premises in Bloomsbury is not altogether soundly based, nor is there a valid comparison with the deplorable train of events at Crichel Down.

You yourself mention that the premises are to be offered for sale by public auction on July 3, and surely the only issue at stake is whether they should be allowed to negotiate exclusively for the acquisition of their freehold in the relative seclusion and privacy of the District Valuer's office, or whether they should be put in competition in the form of competitive bids from other parties.

The public has a right to be assured that the best price is being obtained for public assets being offered for sale and there is no better way of meeting this requirement than at a sale by public auction.

Allen & Unwin are not being offered an opportunity to buy back their property, which was the case with Compton and Mrs. M. at Crichel Down, but Allen & Unwin will have to be the highest bidders if they wish to re-acquire their freehold.

Yours faithfully,
RAYMOND DURRANT,
185 Marshalswick Lane,
St Albans,
Hertfordshire.
June 6.

When the sums go wrong

From Mr D. G. Galvin

Sir, An accountant employed by the Warwickshire County Council made an honest but costly mistake in a commercial transaction that resulted in the Council having to pay £25,000 more than it should have done. The district auditor, the Government's watchdog on council accounts, has now ruled that the accountant must make up the loss from his own pocket.

The Clegg Commission makes a major financial miscalculation on teachers' pay with the result that the latter receive £130 million extra and above what the Commission should have recommended as a pay award. For this monumental mistake—giving an unnecessary twist to the inflationary spiral—the members of the Commission get away with nothing more than a disapproving grunt from the Government.

Yours faithfully,
D. G. GALVIN,
Trewartha,
Germoe Crossroads,
near Prae Sands,
Penzance,
Cornwall.

Aims of the Soviet Union

From Miss Nora Beloff

Sir, Lord Chalfont (article, June 2) and Air Vice-Marshall Menaul (letter, June 2) are quite right to denounce the fallacy that Soviet foreign and military policies are "the mirror-image" of the policies in the West. But surely it is even more dangerous to assume, as both seem to do, that the Russians are preparing for war? Military manuals on the use of nuclear and chemical weapons are written for soldiers about what would happen if war took place.

If we intend to resist Soviet threats and preserve the unity of the Western alliance, we need to keep in mind Soviet weaknesses as well as its strength. Air Vice-Marshall Menaul refers to "the Warsaw Pact's war-winning strategy": has it never occurred to him that the soldiers in most of the countries of the pact would regard the war as a way to get out of it? The first casualty of a worldwide war would be Moscow's own over-extended empire. They know it and so should we.

NORA BELOFF,
11 Belsize Road, NW5.

London tower blocks

From Sir John Betjeman

Sir, In the middle of a heatwave, we have heard the doom of London in your timely publication (article, June 7) of the so-called Green Giant to be erected at Vauxhall. The artist's impression is a typical PRO job for developers. It does not show what the cruel tasks of the building will look in the London sky from such familiar places as the Royal Parks, Hampstead Heath or Putney Common. It does not give the scale of this inhuman thing which is going to turn London into Chicago.

The enemy is coming in like a stealthy giant. We are letting Caesar into the flat, homely Thames Valley, and he will look no better "tinted".

Why, man, he doth beset the world with his huge legs and peep about graves.

Before this decision is made final, by Mr Reseltine I hope that you will publish some superimposed photographs showing what the sky will look like in different parts of London so that the people who live and work here will at least have some knowledge of what the developers intend to do. My belief is that few Londoners want it.

Yours etc,

JOHN BETJEMAN,
29 Rednor Walk, SW3.

From Mr Geoffrey Weeden
Sir, In calling the new National Westminster tower block in the City a "dramatic spire" in his letter today (May 27), the Editor of the RIBA Journal is misusing the language.

Spires, Sir, inspire: flat-topped, monolithic tower blocks deaden the spirit. Having so disastrously changed the London skyline, architects should not now change the meaning of words to defend their creation.

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE WEEDEN,
12 Avenue South,
Surbiton,
Surrey.

TV and the visual arts

From Mrs L. J. Haynes

Sir, The letter from Mr Cecil Gould (June 4) concerning the disappointing amount of time given to the visual arts on television prompts me to suggest that perhaps the fourth television channel might as a beginning at least, be persuaded to display examples of the visual arts instead of a test card.

Yours faithfully,

MARY HAYNES,
Brackenside,
102 Church Road,
Aspley Heath,
Woburn Sands,
Milton Keynes,
Buckinghamshire.

The poet in his garden

From Mrs Amoret Scott

Sir, It would have been too early in the year for the Wordsworth household to have had fresh peas preceding Dorothy's gooseberry pie (*The Times* Cook, June 5). When William "stuck peas" he had been in the garden

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Secret government report urges tough limits on public sector pay rises

By David Blake
Economics Editor

Public sector pay rises should be limited to the likely level of inflation over the year ahead, according to a secret document prepared by Mr Terry Burns, the Government's chief economic adviser.

In the document forwarded to the Prime Minister by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Burns argues the need to prevent workers from using the present rate of inflation as the measuring stick when they formulate their pay claims.

Inflation is running at well over 20 per cent a year and the Government has become increasingly concerned over public sector pay rises.

Mr Burns says that people must stop looking back at the way in which prices have risen over the last year; instead they should take account of the fact that inflation is likely to fall in the year ahead.

There is likely to be considerable opposition to any such suggestion by public sector workers as it would involve writing off the losses in living standards which they have experienced from price rises over the past 12 months.

However, ministers have said with increasing firmness in the past few weeks that everyone will have to accept pay increases well below the present inflation rate.

The problem of public sector pay is now occupying a considerable amount of ministerial time. The Cabinet is expected to finalize its policy on public pay for the coming wages round within the next few weeks.

Ministers are concerned by both the economic and political consequences of the large increase in public sector earnings which has occurred since the



Mr. Terry Burns: need for change in inflation thinking.

the Government should have been quicker to impose lower pay settlements.

Ministers have sought to counter these worries by saying that much of the increase in public sector pay represents the final phases of payments necessary under pay comparability studies by the Clegg Commission initiated under Labour.

They have said that new settlements have been within the 14 per cent cash limits set by the Government last year. However, they recognize that this argument has not wholly convinced critics and they have said that they will take a tough line in the next pay round even if this means industrial troubles later in the year.

One big problem in trying to get unions to use the likely inflation rate next year as the basis for settlements is disagreement about what this figure is likely to be.

The last published forecast said that inflation would fall to 16 per cent at the end of this year and 13 per cent by the second quarter of 1981. These figures are more optimistic than those produced by many outside economic forecasters and any attempt to use them as the basis of pay settlements would be resisted strenuously by union negotiators.

In addition, they would say that their members should be compensated for the loss of purchasing power of their earnings through past inflation, which is expected to reach its peak at around 23 per cent in the summer.

At the rate is then expected to fall as the effects of last year's increase in value-added tax are removed from the index, but there is now a possibility that the inflation rate might start to move up again by September because of high pay settlements during the present wages round.

Post Office denies plan to cut services

By Bill Johnstone

The Post Office has denied weekend reports that it is planning large cuts in collection and delivery services but concedes that it is conducting a survey to see whether the public sector would like something cheaper.

Mr Ron Dearing, chairman-designate of the Post Office, said: "There are no decisions to reduce the number of postal deliveries and collections or to reduce the number of letter boxes in Britain. Nor are any such proposals before the Post Office board."

There had been no campaign to reduce the number of postal deliveries or collections but the Post Office was prepared, at any time to respond to customer demand.

The Post Office is therefore employing a market research firm and consulting the Post Office Users National Council to determine whether customers want the present service or something at a lower cost," he said.

The survey has been going for two weeks and is one of many which the Post Office claims to use as a method of keeping itself abreast of public feeling.

The Post Office is also continuing its "action plan" begun six months ago for the improvement of the postal service. The plan is expected to last for more than two years and will concentrate on improving the productivity of sorting offices and forming new efficiency working agreements with employees.

The plan was precipitated by the number of late deliveries last summer. The situation was made worse by a chronic shortage of postmen, but a new wage agreement has made recruitment, which is part of the action plan, easier to achieve.

The plan is being overseen by Mr Denis Roberts, managing director of Posts.

Price rises have worried management and there were fears that the February increase of 2p to 12p for a first class letter could have caused a sharp drop in volume.

The number of letters posted before the doubling of prices in 1975 peaked at 11,500 million a year. Although demand dropped and rose again, the total for 1979 was still only 9,964.5 million.

Third World problems dominate Basle talks

From Peter Norman
Basle, June 8

The strains facing the world's financial system as a result of the sharp increase in balance of payments surpluses of the oil-producing nations have been dominating informal discussions here this weekend, where central bankers from all over the world have gathered for the 50th annual meeting of the Bank for International Settlements.

Another point of concern expressed by bankers here has been over the direction of monetary policy in the United States. Although the anti-inflation rate policy stance of Mr Paul Volcker, the chairman of the United States Federal Reserve Board, is almost an article of faith among other western central bankers, there is undoubtedly disquiet over the way in which interest rates in America have declined over the past two months.

Three months Treasury bill yields have dropped to around eight per cent recently from more than 16 per cent in March, and although this decline might reflect a genuine drop in credit demand some central bankers are asking whether such negative real interest rates are justified in view of the high underlying level of inflation that still exists in the United States.

Last week, at the meeting of the ministerial council of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development in Paris, American officials were claiming that this drop in interest rates had already prompted a slight but discernible upturn in housing starts.

Central bankers from other western countries are asking themselves whether it is desirable that such "built in stabilizers" should begin to operate in the United States when inflation is still high there, and a serious problem in virtually every other country.

Calls for concerted approach and consistent behaviour in negotiations

IMF chief speaks his mind on oil issue

M. Jacques de Larosière, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, is a forceful defender of the policies pursued by the oil exporting nations. His institution has a natural interest in a close relationship with the leaders of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec), but M. de Larosière's public statements go well beyond what might be viewed as merely necessary for diplomatic purposes.

He does not criticize oil pricing policies, nor does he find fault with the Opec surplus. He estimates the 1980 current account Opec payments surplus at around \$115,000m (£49,500m). His views are in sharp contrast to those held by Mr William Miller, the United States Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr Miller in a speech to bankers last week left no doubt that he considers the sixteenfold increase in world oil prices over the last decade an outrage.

He said that Opec's pricing policies had been a main cause of high inflation and high interest rates and of the slowdown in business activity.

Many commercial bankers, meanwhile, feel that further sharp oil price rises would create bitter world financial problems.

M. de Larosière's views are striking.

At a press conference last week I asked

Saudis pressed to raise oil price

From Nicholas Hirst
Algiers, June 8

Ministers of Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries meeting here are putting increasing pressure on Saudi Arabia to raise the price of its oil by \$4 to \$32 a barrel.

Ministers believe such a rise

however, did not follow the latest round of increases last month. Oil companies have been showing resistance to buying the high priced Iranian crude, which at \$35 is out of line for its quality with all other Opec prices. With demand falling as the summer progresses, there must be a limit to further general increases.

Shahid Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's oil minister, was not optimistic about a unified price when he arrived in Algeria, which is one of the poorest Opec members and most in need of increased oil

revenue.

Authoritative sources were predicting last week that Saudi Arabia would be prepared to raise its prices by \$4 a barrel and cut its production by 500,000 to 1 million barrels a day from the present output of 9.5 million if agreement on a unified price could be reached.

So far Shahid Yamani has given no support to this idea. But Dr Humberto Calderon,

The Venezuelan minister has supported \$32 as a benchmark price and yesterday Mr Abdul Karim, the Iraqi oil minister, said he believed it was a reasonable compromise.

Iraq would consider cutting production if unification were agreed to prevent the development of a glut of supplies which could drive prices down.

Saudi Arabia would want to be absolutely sure that any further move on unification would be successful. Before the last general Opec meeting in Caracas it tried to restore unity by raising the price of its oil by \$6 to \$24 but failed. Despite two further rises of \$2 each in the last six months, its crude remains cheaper than that of any other Opec member.

It seemed inevitable that there will be some rises coming out of this meeting. A Saudi Arabian increase of \$4 to \$32 would allow a rough semblance of a unified structure to emerge with minor adjustments by some countries.

It is by no means clear however, that all countries would agree to drop the surcharges they have put on some of their crude supply.

The "moderate" faction in Opec is keen to return to a unified price as a first step towards implementing the recommendations of the long-term strategy committee, or an automatic inflation-adjusted system of aligning future rises with the real growth of western economies.

They believe that this system would benefit both Opec and the rest.

If Saudi Arabia does raise its price by \$4 and there are only minor adjustments by other countries, Texas, Mobil and Esso, the companies it supplies in the United Kingdom, would probably raise the pump price of petrol by 3p a gallon.

The highest price for Opec crude is charged by Algeria at \$38.21, including a \$3 compulsory surcharge. Iraq's light crude is \$30.18.

Opposition to extra gas for chemical industry

By John Huxley

The General and Municipal Workers' Union is opposing chemical industry proposals for making additional supplies of gas available to manufacturers.

It also rejects suggestions that the price paid for gas by the chemicals industry is significantly higher than prices in the European Community.

Earlier this year, the Chemical Industries Association sent a detailed memorandum to Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, expressing concern about the future supplies of gas.

It proposed that the British Gas Corporation's monopoly to buy and sell the resource should be amended to allow industry to establish independent transmission systems.

The union, which represents many chemical industry workers, says there is no reason for making fundamental changes in British Gas and Government policy towards the supply of gas for energy use by industry.

Mr David Warburton, national industrial officer for the union, in a submission to the minister, suspects the chemical industry of engaging in a piece of special pleading, aimed at achieving a state subsidy or other special treatment for the industry.

The union suggests that additional supplies of gas likely to be made available over the next five years should be adequate to meet extra chemical industry demand.

It says that if some companies have been refused a gas supply, as the association has alleged, it did not necessarily mean that British Gas has been inefficient either in development or purchasing.

Mr Warburton says that the case for allowing special transmission systems has not been demonstrated. "Indeed, common sense strongly suggests that British Gas Corporation would be the obvious best agent, given its existing capital stock and expertise in gas transmission."

However, the union accepts that the corporation should adopt a more positive approach in pricing for the industrial market. It believes a dual pricing system might be justified for short periods.

This would involve a government-funded subsidy scheme to help individual companies which could prove that their existence was threatened by international competitors who were subsidized.

Mr Howell is known to be interested in the suggestions made by the Chemical Industries Association and has called for a more detailed study.

A fuller dossier, incorporating details of companies which have been refused fresh gas supplies, is expected to be submitted to the minister soon.

Later this month the United

Kingdom will publish the detailed study prepared by Mobil for the gas gathering project. The project will cost between £1,000m and £2,000m and will involve laying pipelines linking a series of oil fields from Magnus in the north to Fulmar in the south. Gas will be transported to a terminal at St Fergus, Scotland.

British ministers are anxious to take a decision this year so until recently known gas reserves in the Norwegian sector have been too small to justify the construction of a gathering system but later drillings have substantially increased estimates of reserves to a level which could support a complete system.

Officials here stress that all options remain open. Apart from the possibility of the Stavanger gas being tapped by the planned British system, consideration is also being given to development of a trunkline to link Stavanger with the Sleipner gas field (where reserves have recently been upgraded) and the Ekofisk field. From there the gas would be piped along the existing pipeline and landed at Emden in Holland.

Meanwhile British Gas is still negotiating with Norwegian agencies for the purchase of some of the gas from Stavanger.

Over the past few weeks studies on the construction of a pipeline to the Norwegian coast and utilizing the supplies both for export and for domestic petrochemical industry development.

Kingdom will publish the detailed study prepared by Mobil for the gas gathering project. The project will cost between £1,000m and £2,000m and will involve laying pipelines linking a series of oil fields from Magnus in the north to Fulmar in the south. Gas will be transported to a terminal at St Fergus, Scotland.

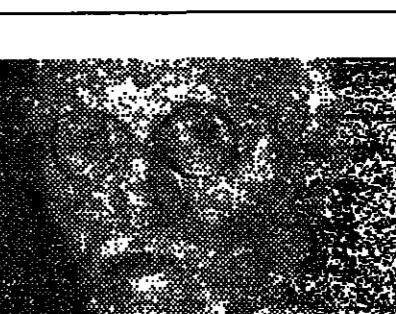
Their interim report will be submitted to the energy ministry in Oslo before the end of next week and a full report will be completed in the autumn. The studies are based on the availability of between 3,000 million and 4,000 million cubic metres of gas a year.

The consortium is evaluating three possible landing sites at Mongstad, at Sotra, near Bergen, once considered as the landing point for an oil pipeline, and Karmøy, which was once a candidate for a Norwegian gas terminal for gas from the Frigg field now piped to the St Fergus terminal.

The estimated cost of a Norwegian pipeline would be about £500m. Statoil is understood to favour development of the petrochemical industry at Karmøy.

There are longer any technical obstacles to laying a pipeline across the deep Norwegian trench off the west coast. The political debate is bound to take account of the fact that the construction of a gas line is perhaps the last opportunity for a pipeline to Norway from the North Sea south of the 62nd parallel.

Arguments over the prospects will form the dominant feature in the debate over Norway's future industrial development.



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Frank Vogl

BUSINESS BOOKS

Bureaucracy compounding misery

The Political and Social Economy of Commodity Control
By Christopher P. Brown
(Macmillan, £20)

The New International Economic Order
Edited by David Denoon
(Macmillan, £15)

Of all the changes in the past 30 years which have shaped our views of the world, the growing awareness of a great and possibly increasing disparity between rich and poor is proving to be one of the most profound.

Whatever the jargon, whether humanity is divided "North" and "South" or into various degrees of "underdevelopment" of simply powerlessness, the feeling runs deep that this disparity is in some way reprehensible and should be changed.

It is equally true, unfortunately, that attempts at the level of the international organizations to find solutions have tended to exhibit some of the worst features of bureaucracy—self-seeking and occasionally downright incompetence.

While many ideas, some practical, some governed more by wishful thinking, have been advanced to improve the lot of the world's poor, their execution has all too often rested with officials and institutions

whose adequacy for the task is questionable. It is, for instance, a common jibe that International Monetary Fund officials travel first class, a trivial fact in itself, but one not calculated to make good propaganda.

At the centre of many debates over the future of the Third World—which is also in large measure the future of everyone—is the production, marketing and supply of commodities. The poor countries' dependence on primary commodities may be gauged from the fact that while in 1970 their share of world exports had fallen to 16 per cent from 28 per cent in 1950 their share of industrial output (including China) was static over the same period at about 7 per cent.

Many schemes have been advanced for rectifying the position. But, as Professor Brown points out, the people by whom such proposals were to be put into effect have not been given sufficient consideration. He is right.

There may well have been powerful reasons for the breakdown of trade and commodity agreements independent of the will and skill of their advocates. But his study of the bureaucracy of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) is scathing.

Professor Brown traces the personal connexions and instincts for organizational survival which pushed the UNCTAD secretariat, a supposedly impartial body, into adopting the ill-



An African mother holds up her starving daughter: schemes to help the world's poor are liable to be frustrated by officialdom.

considered Common Fund (which is to finance trade in the major commodities)

as the crux of the not much better considered Integrated Programme for Commodity. In his view the inherently unrealistic Common Fund ensured that Unctad as a whole would make little progress.

It is only fair, however, to emphasize that one of the reasons why the secretariat took this stand was the absence of constructive argument from the developed countries. When the Americans, without warning and without consultation with their friends, advanced the idea of an International Resources Bank at the Nairobi meeting in 1977 they could hardly have antagonized the poor countries more.

But, as the authors of the essays edited by Professor Denoon clearly show, the United States did not have to believe thus. Concessions on trade to the Third World, even negotiated arrangements rather than straight concessions, need involve no more dislocation to the American economy than is frequently caused by everyday domestic business decisions.

The analysis of poor countries' debt burden is disturbing.

On one critical point these different authors all agree: commodity agreements are hard to conclude and even more difficult to keep functioning. Some—bauxite, for example—may be impossible. Others, like tin, work for reasons that have little connexion with the agreement's members or the buffer stock.

At the end one is left wondering whether mass starvation is avoidable.

Michael Prest

Too few or too many controls on banking?

Domestic and Multinational Banking

By Rae Weston

(Croom Helm, £15.95)

As long as anyone can remember banks have had to live with regulations. Governments have interfered in the business almost since modern banking started in the seventeenth century.

After some spectacular failures in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries controls have become tighter. More recently banks, as creators of credit, have fallen within the net of monetary policies of their respective states.

Few books deal comprehensively with the impact made by all these controls and the great merit of Rae Weston's is its detailed presentation and analysis of the problems.

He has undertaken a formidable task, which includes the description and analysis of banking rules in nineteen countries ranging from Papua New Guinea to most of the large-scale economies. Not surprisingly, he finds no consistent pattern in governments' policies in relation to domestic banking.

He concentrates on the monetary reasons for constraints and only touches upon prudential requirements. This is a pity not only because, as he himself points out, it is often difficult to distinguish between the two, but also because authorities throughout the world are becoming increasingly concerned with prudence as the essence of good banking.

In this country for example, the Bank of England's consultative papers on such topics as liquidity and foreign exchange risks deal with this. The Bank for International Settlements and the European Community are also concerned with possible

problems associated with over-lending. The book ranges over all aspects of modern banking. It starts in the time-honoured way with a discussion on the nature of the business and ends with its multinational aspects. A narrower scope would have permitted a more detailed analysis of the effect of restrictions and how they affect banking.

The definition of the nature of banking ought to be easy. It is a business concerned with taking deposits and making loans and, the banker hopes, making money on the interest rate differential between the two.

Banks have, of course, diversified since the days of the early goldsmiths. Some writers have looked on them as managers of financial assets and others as producers of financial commodities. The author of this book opts for a definition which looks on banks as retailers of financial services.

While this has its merits it ignores the increasingly "professional" aspect of some banking services as well as some of the aspects of money markets. Would banks not be better regarded as *sui generis* and analysed as such?

Starting off with Fischer Black's model of unregulated banking the author suggests that without regulations banking would be an oligopolistic business maximizing long-run profits. Banks would set rates for deposits and pay interest on current accounts. Inefficient banks would be taken over and depositors would be protected by reserves and the diversification of loans.

This is in line with the "free market economy" views, currently popular, that business should be as unfeathered as possible. As some writers point out, since the authorities already have control of the monetary base there is no real need for further controls of the banking business itself.

But this is an idealized and empirical approach. It lacks the historical dimension, especially as far as prudential requirements are concerned. Unregulated banking has in the past led to some knotty problems for governments and the trend is still for more, rather than fewer, constraints.

Roman Eisenstein

How the housing market works

The Building Societies

By Martin Boddy
(Paperback £3.25)

Although there are few independent books on the building societies—for which reason alone Martin Boddy's book is welcome—there has been no shortage of words on the subject.

Two major investigations, the Labour Government's Housing Finance Review and the more recent Building Societies Association report, *Mortgage Finance in the 1980s*, have provided non-definitive studies of building society finance which are to a large extent replicated by much of the Boddy book.

The sense of *déjà vu* apart, the other pitfall which it is difficult to avoid at an all-embracing book on building societies now is that the issues involved are so political and active—indeed, so ripe for change that any book on the subject is in danger of being beaten before it hits the bookshelves. To a certain extent this is just what has happened to Mr Boddy.

True, he suggests that the clearing banks may in the future play a significant role in the housing finance market. But he is restricted to discussing them as purveyors of bridging finance, whereas in the event the rapid and important entry of the banks into this market must have repercussions for one of the central themes of his book—the excessive influence of building societies' funding on housing and housing policies—let alone the housing market.

Similarly, the argument that

building societies should look extensively for institutional funds is now last year's fashion, and well deserved, too.

The book's strength lies in Mr Boddy's analysis of the housing market and building societies. He lays the responsibility for house price booms, for shortages and plenty of housing and for land price developments fairly and squarely at the door of the societies. It is their lending criteria, he argues, which ultimately influence the level of effective demand for housing, which in turn influences house-builders—and so on down the chain.

This view, which has had other supporters, does not find favour with societies, which give more weight to the shifting relationship between wage and price inflation.

To some extent the attack upon societies implied by Mr Boddy could, looked at from a different angle, be equally well directed against the house-building industry. It has all the elements of the chicken and egg situation: does demand for mortgages rise because houses are available or because mortgages are available?

The tricky question of inner city housing and how far building societies should become involved in less than commercially secure lending, Mr Boddy treats with sympathy and he offers a positive suggestion. Again, there is nothing new: the idea of block building society finance to local authorities, which have expertise in this area of lending and which could guarantee societies against bad risks. But is an idea which warrants experiment.

Margaret Stone

Communication problem

The UK Life Assurance Industry

By Peter J. Franklin and

Caroline Woodhead

(Croom Helm, £30)

Peter Franklin's and Caroline Woodhead's book on the United Kingdom life assurance industry would have been a great deal easier to read had the last chapter (in which the authors explain what they have set out to do) and the first (in which they provide a singularly rigid description of market and products) been transposed. It would not have been easy, even so.

The book is, as its subtitle says, a study in applied economics, rather than a study of the life assurance industry *per se*: that is, its emphasis is on how well the facts fit economic patterns (the structure-conduct-performance paradigm, as supplemented by actuarial science and portfolio theory), rather than the facts themselves. The net result is that these facts, though available in great profusion, are difficult to get at.

Moreover, the authors' conclusions—that government intervention will increase rather than diminish; that the growth in pension funds will continue at the expense of that of the life offices; and that the external direction of investment

funds would be deleterious to the industry and everyone else—emerge suddenly at the end of the book, with no clear line of argument to back them up.

This, presumably, is not going to matter to those who read the book as a gloss on economic theory: but the authors have wider ambitions.

The life assurance industry, they say, "has a tremendous task of education ... we hope the information and analysis given in this study will contribute to the development of knowledge ...".

At least so far as the public at large is concerned, in that hope they are likely to be disappointed. Though the later sections of the book are initially forbidding, difficult to read; it is, moreover, liberally beset with equations, table references and a paragraph numbering system for which there appears to be no good reason.

In its present state the book is unlikely to get much further than the academic library shelves. But that being the case, it is a pity that the publishers did not do a better job. There are various misprints, and at least one nonsense property units could not have been sold direct to the public on the unit trust principle, but they were unable to be sold as an insurance policy, often called a bond. Not good enough for £30.

Adrienne Gleeson

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MANAGEMENT · ECONOMICS
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MARKETING · TAXATION
BANKING & INVESTMENT ·
REFERENCE

Unravelling Japanese industrial relations

Labour Relations in Japan Today

By Tadashi Hanami

(John Martin Publishing, £8.95)

Japan's Economic Policy

By G. C. Allen

(Macmillan Press, £12)

Money and Banking in Contemporary Japan

By Yoshiro Suzuki

(Yale University Press)

Industry and Business in Japan

By K. Sato

(Croom Helm, £14.95)

Letters to the editor

Building societies' insurance business

From Mr L. P. Dillamore

Sir, I have read with interest Mr Griggs's reply (June 4) to my letter concerning the high commissions earned by building societies on their captive household comprehensive business.

Does Mr Griggs consider building societies' services to be of greater value or more personal than those of the normal insurance broker?

The majority of insurance brokers have facilities with insurers to issue their own policies, thereby doing all the insurers' administration on the same basis as the society. In addition, the broker is authorized to make payment of the smaller claims which reduces even further the insurers' administration.

From this it can be seen that rather than doing less administration the broker does even more on behalf of the insurer.

With regard to the personal service provided by societies to their borrowers, this also applies to brokers and their clients, and the broker when dealing personally with the client is able to offer much greater expertise on a wider variety of insurances than a society's branch office clerk who may well have little or no experience on insurance matters.

The building societies, due to the captive nature of their business, are quite frequently receiving more than double the commissions received by their less fortunate registered, and fully qualified, insurance

brokers, competitors, despite providing a lesser service for the insurer and for the client.

I would, therefore, reiterate my original contention that the recent increase in householders' insurance rates is not entirely due to bad experience of subsidence claims but also to the inflated commissions received by building societies.

Yours faithfully,

L. P. DILLAMORE,
Johnson Fry (Insurance
Brokers) Ltd,
Barrington House,
Westcott,
Surrey RH4 3NW.

Threat pose by EEC fish imports

From Mrs Elizabeth and Mrs Sybil Murr
Sir, May we as waves, through our paper raise a few concerning the British industry?

Through the message brought to the notice that our fish going through a period in their industry know that theirs is only industry to rising costs and strain in this moment. The problem is caused by cheap imported fish to cause havoc in markets.

Our biggest import from EEC fisherman like our own fisherman on a quota catch. How, may we ask, adhering to these, they able to catch fish, flood our market due to our price belief?

We know that asking why so much is made about coming into this surely they are bought by the British fishing collapses and these fishermen get a fish market, fish will suddenly up in price and luxury food nobody to afford.

Can we ask how Isles, being self-sufficient, can export this modify to some of neighbours, and can sell it to their tries at a cheaper price they paid us for. Our fishing boats amount of oil ever run their engines, less a high price fairy godmother's them!

The British fisherman proud, determined, in band of men aware that Britain sufficient in certain fish but surely a be of imports must be. Why must we buy and contribute to the balance of payment? Yours faithfully,

ELIZABETH MC-SYBIL MURRAY,
5 West Bures,
Pitmeadow,
Rye,
KYE 2PT.

June 5.

Problem of software copyright

From Mr Peter Lai

Sir, The recent case between Sciencbridge and Compspace has exposed a major defect in the right.

The plaintiffs ask 22 for an injunction Compspace from advertising a particular computer on the keyboard and the its Read Only Memory (ROM) infringed it.

The judge a injunction on the refused to consider of copyright is gram in ROM beca

invisibile.

Of course the obit a judge hearing an for an injunction a most reliable source of information, but the case, light the uncertain protection of copy

ware.

The Whisfield Copyright and Design Act may be that it also extends to expressed in the punched holes and recordings on tapes.

But there is no case the position is (HMSO 1977, Cmd 6233).

When there were thousand large computerware could adequately be protected by contract, there are hundreds of microcomputer publishing—ROM and disc—will become large one indeed, at which the British are placed to succeed. It disastrous if a enormous export should be scrapped in our copyright

is not time for amending Act to bring clearly within the proposed legislation.

Yours faithfully,

PETER LAI,
Editor, Practical Computer
Dorset House,
Stamford Street,
London SE1 9LU

June 5.

Distributing EEC cash

From Mr Frank Snowdon

Sir, Increasing farm prices is by no means the fairest possible way of using our gains from budget, as Mr John (June 5) seems to do. Then I write as a back

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Why the institutions stay in equities

market is nicely balanced and fair at the moment, and investors are which emotion is the forefront first. On the one hand there are a number of reasons why Mr Mugabe needs to be seen to make a fair settlement of the debts which he has already agreed to honour.

Reconstructing the Zimbabwe economy will require foreign capital and the former colony will want to establish its status as an international borrower. Moreover, its application to join the International Monetary Fund cannot be accepted until outstanding debts are settled.

The current price of the 2½ per cent stock implies compensation on arrears at a rate of only 3.8 per cent (flat rate and not compounded) since the final maturity date in 1970. Now the cheapest rate at which the rebel Government was able to borrow since UDI was 6½ per cent and this at a time when rates were artificially depressed anyway by Rhodesia's peculiar problems. And United Kingdom residents would have been able to find a far better return than this.

Long-time bondwarther from Simon & Coates, Mr Roger Abrahams, reckons that compensation at 8 per cent is a likely figure assuming a little give and take from either side. This would give a settlement value of £191 on the 2½ per cent stock if interest was paid at a flat rate or £239 if interest was compounded up.

Gauging the final settlement is rather more complicated than this because Zimbabwe will not have the hard currency to settle in cash anyway. Holders may receive the larger part of the settlement in new stock. Even so, there still seems to be plenty of speculative steam left in Southern Rhodesian bonds.

The second school hold that, with stability bearing the full brunt of the Government's economic policy, there are some spectacular crashes yet to come. To sir forebodings are borne out by the Department of Industry which indicates that corporate earnings in the first quarter of 1980 was last seen in the middle two quarters.

But Lloyd's has taken a bold step in promising to publish Sir Henry Fisher's findings in full.

The fear now must be, however, that a report compiled by two underwriters, two brokers and three learned outsiders may be sprinkled with minority views or perhaps worse, compromise recommendations which fudge the real issues behind one of the most controversial periods in the history of Lloyd's.

Ironically, many of the problems which the working party has investigated have their roots in the market's last exercise in self-analysis 12 years ago which led to the Cromer report.

Then to enable an ailing Lloyd's to maintain its share of growing world insurance business, Lord Cromer advised relaxations in wealth requirements and reductions in members' deposits to increase the market's overall capacity.

Although this had the desired effect of increasing premium income two and half fold in the period to 1976—although this did not quite match the pace of the leading composites—it has produced a nasty hangover within the market at a time when overcapacity worldwide has been driving rates down to unviable levels.

With too many underwriters chasing too little business something was bound to give and Lloyd's was hardly alone in suffering some embarrassing losses—of both cash and face...

But Lloyd's always used to pride itself on maintaining sound rates at times when the rest of the insurance world seemed to be losing its sanity, with its syndicates, strong as ever, ready to pick up the pieces after every damaging downswing in the insurance cycle.

For this reason alone Sir Henry could serve the market well if he has produced a system whereby Lloyd's corporation could better tune market capacity.

Lloyd's importance has waned in recent years. Its premium intake is well below that of the two biggest composites. But it is still an important flagship for the London insurance market and indeed for the City.

Business Diary profile: Canniness of Reo Stakis

Reo Stakis, his fortune likes to think, is a man's not enough. He is the biggest in the strong chain as far south as Nottingham; not enough that he's Pleasure provincial casino.

This man's session to the is walking 15 game but who his time on with his family 30-odd 12 2 casinos, 12 licences. This is him. To his South of Wat-

ford, he's right Stakis is well as far as he's concerned. Reo Stakis is valued in the £22m against his house. Grand Metro-

in his winning He has the thrifit only on this side of part. It was a the picked 'Aphelia' he. rs were spent village of 500 stodys, near parents lived in vineyards. But they did him to the admey. of six boys, it to become the friends. Trailing the streets did



something else for the nascent entrepreneur. It gave him an insight into the dismal world of popular British and especially Scottish catering.

By the Second World War he had enough money to start his own restaurant, in Hope Street, Glasgow. "I have forgotten the name", he confesses. From this moment on, his second attribute—a flair for doing the right deals at the right time—came into its own.

But not at once; he borrowed £200 to open his first restaurant and lost it. But he persevered, offering three-course lunches for 1s 3d.

The big break came just after the war when the block in which he had his restaurant, "The Princess", went up for sale. He had to find £30,000 quickly or be squeezed out. The local Commercial Bank of Scotland manager obliged, even though Stakis did not have a penny of ready cash to his name.

He bought two licensed grocer's shops in Glasgow only to close them and use the licences for two lucrative hotels, the Grosvenor and the Pond. It was all legal and only made necessary by Scottish licensing laws, which restrict the number of licences in some parts of Glasgow.

In the late sixties the organization's drive temporarily turned away from catering—Glasgow is after all a poor place to hotels, taking advantage of the Government's plan to accommodate foreign tourists through its Hotel Development Incentive Scheme.

In three years Stakis built nine hotels, all of them in the businessman's "value for money" bracket, and he is happy to run them from Glasgow, which he maintains is a good place for touring the West Coast, the border country and the lochs.

He originally got into casinos because Glaswegians until recently had nothing to do in the evening. Only a few years ago the pubs closed at 10 pm and before then at 9.30 pm in that dark world Stakis could only enliven the gaming with coffee and sandwiches.

Now Ladbrokes is out of luck and out of licences. Its casinos are up for grabs. Never one to miss an opportunity for buying permits for punters to lose money, Stakis (who never bets himself) has provisionally bought five provincial casinos from Ladbrokes for £44m. They made £1.1m in profits in the year to January last.

But it remains for the authorities to bless the deal and Stakis does not expect an early answer. Meanwhile, casinos are the organization's biggest single money spinner with by far the best margins on revenue.

Stakis is uneasy at his legal status, and since a chain of successful restaurants behind him, Stakis went up-market, by offering music and dancing and exploiting a loophole in Scottish licensing laws.

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Peter Wainwright

The economic consequences of a high exchange rate

Government ministers have tended to talk as if we have no choice about the exchange rate. It is something which is bound to be high because of North Sea oil. Anyone holding that view has only to look at what happened last week, when the pound fell nearly five cents on the hint of a drop in interest rates.

We can get the exchange rate down if we want to. It is thus all the more vital to make sure that we know what we are doing in holding sterling at its present level.

The debate began three years ago by the London Business School in an article entitled

"Why the exchange rate must be set free". It has entered a new and more critical phase. For it is really on the claims made by the LBS for the virtues of a high exchange rate that much of the present policy rests.

Critics of the LBS pointed out that it took time for the cut in prices in the parts of the economy where there was international competition to work through to the rest of the economy, the rigidities in the labour market still existed and the pressure on manufacturing industry which needed to compete with foreign equivalents while increasing the real earnings of journalists, civil servants and economists who did not

But there was an answer to that, claimed the LBS in a chapter of a book published last year. They argued that people adopted rational expectations far more nowadays to the way that they looked at the world; because they had a model of what was going to happen to them changed their behaviour accordingly.

"Rational expectations will quicken the responses of nominal variables" (like inflation) "and reduce those of real variables" (like output). Not merely are the lags likely to be reduced... "It is easy to see they can vanish completely". As a high exchange rate feeds through more quickly into lower prices, the distortion to the balance between different sectors of the economy would be less serious."

Whether or not the lags in the way in which people in the economy behave have grown shorter, the lags in taking up new economic theories certainly have. The call for an upward float in the exchange rate was rejected by the authorities in June, 1977, in the

Bank of England Bulletin, rejected again by the Chancellor

The authors give a warning against the dangers of not allowing sterling to rise. "If monetary policy is tighter than justified by the exchange rate then the major burden will fall on output" (Presumably, if the exchange rate came out higher than justified by the monetary policy the major effect would be to cut inflation even faster).

Critics of the LBS pointed out that it took time for the cut in prices in the parts of the economy where there was international competition to work through to the rest of the economy, the rigidities in the labour market still existed and the pressure on manufacturing industry which needed to compete with foreign equivalents while increasing the real earnings of journalists, civil servants and economists who did not

But there was an answer to that, claimed the LBS in a chapter of a book published last year. They argued that people adopted rational expectations far more nowadays to the way that they looked at the world; because they had a model of what was going to happen to them changed their behaviour accordingly.

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There are a number of worrying points. The theory holds that changes in exchange rate determine the inflation rate and that relative money supply determines how exchange rates move. If this is so, of course, the inflation rate in Britain ought not to be particularly affected by our domestic money targets.

As long as they bore the same relationship to world money supply movements, monetary growth targets of zero

or a hundred per cent in Britain could produce the same inflation rate. This seems unlikely.

Nor is the empirical evidence in favour of the swift and painless adjustment that we were promised. A central part of the theory holds that real wages are determined in the labour market, not in the foreign exchange market. But it is a striking coincidence that real wages went up sharply after the appreciation of sterling which began at the end of 1977.

Nor have nominal wages adjusted downwards. Sterling was uncapped in the fourth quarter of 1977. Average earnings rose by 10.1 per cent in the 12 months up to that quarter, 15.3 per cent in the year to the last quarter of 1978 and 18.1 per cent in the quarter

which followed. The lags have clearly not vanished completely.

Nor is it clear that the other major plank of the international monetarist insight is standing up very well. This was that the new speed of the adjustment process which flexible rates would cause meant that structural distortions and output losses would be less severe than traditional models suggested.

Indeed, defenders of the policy are now inclined to argue the exact opposite. The point to suggestions that manufacturing wages are rising more slowly than either public sector or service wages as proof that international competition works to hold down prices.

No one has ever doubted that this is so. The argument has always been about whether it had to be a long-drawn out agonizing process with years of research and development or whether flexible exchange rates had changed the nature of the process.

To argue that everything is taking a long time but that it will work out in the end is not just a minor modification of the theory; it strikes at the very core of what was claimed to be

new about the insights provided by international monetarism.

As originally expounded by the LBS the international monetarist theory was a perfectly legitimate piece of speculation about what might be the role of exchange rates in affecting inflation in the modern world. The problem is that it has become the basis of a policy which is having the results on our competitiveness so dramatically illustrated in the chart.

The problem with international monetarism is that it puts all the burden of fighting inflation on one small sector of the economy—that which is exposed to international competition.

It is worth reminding ourselves of two final remarks made by the LBS. One was in reply to a series of studies which suggested that when parities changed, half of the effect on competitiveness lasted for up to 8 months and some at least remained for four years. They argued: "We have never disputed that the impact on prices will be drawn out... But this is of great relevance."

The second comes from an article in the *Economic Journal* in March 1977. This ends with a review of how the international monetarist model explains the experience of the fifties and sixties. It is argued that because the 1949 devaluation was excessive the pound was undervalued for a long time. This led to overoptimistic employment targets. But "by the mid-sixties the process of adjustment was complete" and by 1967 it was necessary to devalue again.

As manufacturing industry experiences a drop in output twice as large as the economy as a whole this year, many people in this sector might find the question of whether the system will adjust instantly or in 18 months or in 18 years of very great relevance indeed.

David Blake

John Huxley

Norway tries to keep a step ahead in ingenuity

In their different ways British football clubs and multinational oil companies are supporting an important part of Norway's industrial strategy.

Both are sources of revenue—either directly or indirectly—for an ambitious programme of research and development which the government hopes will provide a stream of bright ideas for the country's high technology industries.

Mr Finn Lied, a former industry minister who recently chaired a committee of inquiry into the structural problems of Norway's industrial growth, says that the country's size is a crucial factor in developing the R and D programme.

"We have advantages—water, oil and gas, especially—but we have to remember that we are a nation of only 4.1 million people. The manufacturing base is small and so is the domestic market it serves. There are no economies of scale."

"This means that we must stay one step ahead of our international competitors, through investing in R and D. Secondly, we have to accept that apart from one or two isolated examples—the worldwide success of Mustad fish hooks is one—our successes are going to be short-lived."

"They have to be exploited rapidly before others, with access to larger domestic markets and sources of finance, come along to reap the long-term benefits."

Another potentially important source of revenue is the oil companies. Mr Oystein Martinsen, head of the Norwegian Underwater Institute at Bergen, said that to stand a chance of winning a concession

to search for oil in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea oil companies were now required to go into participation with research institutes.

Companies must also guarantee that at least half of the research work needed to recover oil from a Norwegian block will be carried out in Norway. The underwater institute is already receiving limited funds from Shell and Elf and is optimistic that a series of research proposals which it has put forward will find a "buyer" among one or more of the oil companies.

Mr Martinsen accepts that at first the oil companies were sceptical of the research requirements. They were regarded as an "entrance fee".

"But after they have looked closely at our facilities and expertise I believe that most accept that working together can bring mutual benefits."

Both Mr Lied—who is able to put some of his ideas into practice as director of the defence research institute—and officials of the Royal Norwegian Council accept that research must be based strictly upon priorities, commercially-oriented and governed by a sense of timing. "If we fall behind in some line of technology, we must cut our losses and stop," Mr Lied says.

Cross-fertilization between the 20 or more institutes, the universities and private companies is essential. An example of this

sort of cooperation is to be found in Trondheim, where close links have been developed between the Norwegian Institute of Technology, the research institute Sintef and a group of industrial companies. Personnel from both institutes frequently work on the same project using shared equipment.

There is a regular exchange of people and information, with about 15 per cent of Sintef staff moving into industry each year.

It is hoped to reproduce this profitable arrangement in Stavanger and Oslo, which have been chosen as the sites for two major technical universities.

Commercial application of technology developed at institutes is often found simply by placing an advertisement seeking interested companies in the local newspaper, as in the case of the defence institute. At the Christian Michelsen Institute in Fantoft, near Bergen, bright ideas have found an outlet in another way. Some members of the research staff in the Department of Science and Technology have left to form their own company, Bergen Ocean Data (BOD).

Established alongside the Michelsen building, the company is able to take advantage of continuing research into surveillance systems, which are incorporated into the oceanographic data buoys made by BOD. These provide sea and weather information, direct to shore-based computers, for companies operating offshore.

People want less and less to plough through lengthy rules.

"In this sense if it were being launched today Monopoly would suffer from this drawback. On the other hand, we argue that we could go out into the streets in Leeds and they would be able to sit down and play Monopoly."

Probably the biggest impact on the games market in recent years has been electronics and the micro-chip. Using their fair share of government aid for the application of micro-processors, Waddingtons have invented and developed a brand new game which will soon be promoted throughout the country.

Conceived by Mr Colin H. Linn, formerly a child psychologist and now marketing director of Waddingtons' House of Games, observes: "It's no good asking children what kind of game they would like because they don't know until they've seen it." He likens the games industry to the pop music world, where a curious mixture of different factors make a hit record.

Mr Linn believes that a successful game must have three ingredients—skill or decision-making; a certain amount of luck; so that not every result is determined by skill; and venom—the ability to do the other man down.

Meanwhile, Stakis has no plans to hand on control for a long time and, even when he does take it easy, it will not be for many years. But he borrowed £200 to open his first restaurant and lost it. But he persevered, offering three-course lunches for 1s 3d.

But they still remember him in Kadodys. In a sign above one of the water taps he has presented, he is called "a great benefactor".

Games are big business—at on even terms with adults and least for the handful of companies engaged in their invention, development and sales. The United Kingdom market is worth about £30,000 and there are no more than half a dozen prominent companies competing in it.

Only half of those are wholly British-owned. The rest are part of multinationals seeking to exploit the British market.

It is a peculiar market

FINANCIAL NEWS

Fisher Report likely to urge sweeping changes at Lloyd's

By Richard Allen
Insurance Correspondent

The famous Lutine Bell in the underwriting room of Lloyd's insurance market is traditionally rung to signal an important announcement—one stroke for bad news and two strokes for good.

If the bell were to be used to herald publication of the Fisher Report, probably at the end of this month, it is an open question whether the event will warrant one stroke or two.

Sir Henry Fisher's report is expected to recommend sweeping changes in market rules and practices which could cause as much consternation in some areas of the market as they encourage delight in others.

More importantly, the findings of Sir Henry's seven-man committee, which has been studying the market for 18 months, could have a bearing on Lloyd's future role as the flagship of the London insurance market, and affect the aspirations of numerous market outsiders, including some of the biggest insurance broking firms in the world.

Sir Henry, a former High Court judge, and his committee of four market members and two respected outsiders, were appointed after several months in which Lloyd's had been racked by controversies. A spate of disputes, and scandals culminating in the notorious Sasse syndicate affair—which even now threatens Lloyd's unique methods of business—had it abundantly clear to the market's 16-man ruling committee that regulations, dating back to the last century in some cases, had become woefully inadequate in current conditions.

The report's recommendations, which if taken up could require a new Act of Parliament, are widely expected to cover:

(1) Relationships between underwriters and brokers, particularly where powerful insurance broking firms control underwriting agencies.

(2) The use of "binding authorities" under which non-members are authorized to

accept business on behalf of Lloyd's syndicate outside the Lime Street underwriting room.

(3) The need for a new disciplinary proceedings to replace Lloyd's antiquated rule book.

(4) The question of whether large foreign broking firms like the American groups Frank B. Hall and Marsh & McLennan should be allowed to enter the market on the same terms as the 280 odd British firms who do business there now.

(5) The increase in market capacity over the last 10 years as a result of the three-fold increase in underwriting names and its effect on competition.

(6) The question of whether professional outsiders should be brought into the Lloyd's corporation to provide an unbiased view in the case of market disputes.

Many of these issues, it is thought in the industry, can be resolved by fairly straightforward amendments to Lloyd's existing statute. Sir Henry is, for example, widely expected to call for more far-reaching disciplinary proceedings.

Under existing laws the Lloyd's committee can discipline a member either by banning him from the market, and possibly removing his livelihood, or by giving him a dressing down. There is no middle ground between these two extremes, and the report is almost certain to introduce some by creating a range of penalties, possibly including fines, to cover different degrees of malfeasance.

Sir Henry is also widely expected to call for the introduction of a policing authority, probably headed by a figure from outside the market to oversee day-to-day business, as well as some tightening up of registration and authorisation procedures.

At the same time the report is expected to call for tighter rules covering the authorisation of "binding authority" holders and closer monitoring of their activities.

Also likely is a recommendation for dispensing with the 20-25 per cent rule under which foreign groups are



Sir Henry Fisher

This conflict of interest could only be truly resolved by forcing the big brokers to sell off their underwriting interests. But this could have the effect of angering some of Lloyd's biggest players, and at least seven of its 16 committee members who currently serve on boards of broking companies.

The most likely outcome then would appear to be a compromise ruling, under which directors of underwriting agencies should not be allowed to sit on the boards of broking firms.

This would still leave underwriting agencies under brokers' control but would at least have the effect of putting them at arm's length.

Anxieties over recognition

There are still ruffled feathers in the City over banking recognition. Since April 3, when the Bank of England published its list of fully recognized banks, deposit-taking institutions and companies still waiting for a decision about their classification there has been anxious waiting in some quarters as new names have been added to one or other of the lists.

"It was like waiting to see whether you go to heaven or to purgatory," says one man who ended up running a deposit-taking company instead of a hoped-for bank.

The Bank of England had been acting to implement the Banking Act which lays down a distinction between fully-qualified banks able to carry all banking operations, for example, foreign exchange dealing, investment advice, as well as deposit-taking, and deposit-taking institutions whose main business is to take on deposit. Thus some groups, such as estate agents or stockbrokers, which take deposit as part of their business, but do not live from it, have been exempted from registration.

The reasons for the Act stemmed in the main from two considerations. One was the experience of the fringe banking crisis in 1974 and 1975. It was a stressing time when the Bank suddenly had to organize rescue operations to prop up the whole system. It then became apparent that all sorts of businesses were not only taking on deposits but were also calling themselves banks under the Department of Trade regulations.

Banking

A tidying-up operation and clarification of what was a bank became urgent.

The second reason is the first European Community's directive on banking. It says that prior authority is necessary before any firm can take on deposits. Each member-state undertook to give legislative force to the directive.

After a first weeding-out process, there remained some 600 applicants by the time the first list was published. Of these, about 350 were still waiting for a decision about their fate.

Included in the list of fully-qualified banks were most of the names of well-known banking companies. Some laggards who for one reason or another did not comply in time with the necessary documentation were placed in the first tier later on.

Among deposit-takers were some obvious names of companies which had no intention of ever being anything else. It was the third list that gave rise to some anxiety.

Included in it were several finance houses, some of which were certainly hoping for full banking status. The finance house, UDT, once a casualty of the fringe banking crisis, was certainly in the running to be a fully-qualified bank. Some foreign banks were there because their status was unclear.

Some of the large consortia banks, too, were included in the

Business appointments

New acting chairman for Samuel Montagu and Co

Mr E. J. Bawister, managing director of Constructors John Brown, will take over as chief executive of the process engineering and construction division of John Brown and Co from January 1, 1981, in place of Mr J. C. C. Marshall, who is to return to Australia. Mr Alan Gormley, John Brown Group director of financial planning and control, is to be appointed director of finance and planning of the process engineering and construction division, and as deputy managing director of the John Brown Group director of planning and control. Mr Gormley is already a member of the John Brown Group board of management. Mr Bawister and Mr Gormley will become members of the board.

Sir Richard King will become an adviser to S. K. G. Warburg & Co in September, 1980, in connection with its international advisory services. Sir Richard was permanent secretary at the Ministry for Overseas Development from 1973 to 1976 and is executive secretary of the Joint IMF/IBRD Development Committee. Mr Warburg, Sir Richard is leaving the bank and the fund at the end of July.

Mr H. J. Bragg becomes managing director of Calor Gas Holding Company. Mr P. V. Colebrook will remain on the board of the holding company and as chairman of Calor Group.

Two new members will join the board of Ford Motor Company: Mr John McDonald, Mr Stanley Thomson and Mr John Waddell.

Mr P. W. Lang is now a director of London United Investments.

Mr Peter Quale joins the boards of Sun Alliance and London Insurance and its principal subsidiaries.

Mr B. Simons replaces as

third list. Finally, there was a sprinkling of survivors from the 1974 crisis, whose initial permission had been granted by the Department of Trade. Many of these did want to be banks and not just deposit-takers.

Last month, Mr Gordon Richardson, Governor of the Bank of England, went to great pains to dispel aspersions on the fact that some companies would not be fully classified as banks.

Classification as a licensed deposit-taker is not to be seen of itself as impugning the status of an institution—and certainly not the integrity and competence of its management or the good name of the institution generally", he said.

One worry among would-be deposit-takers has been that restrictions and standards are part of the ingredients necessary to get listing as a bank. The governor's statement has gone some way in soothng their feeling.

The position for foreign bank branches is slightly more delicate.

Those that do not get recognition will still be allowed to use the word "bank" in their name, but this would have to state in letters of the same size that the institution is a licensed deposit-taker.

While there seems a clear line about finance houses, consortia banks have been classified in both groups and some are still in the third list awaiting their final classification.

Roman Eisenstein
Banking Correspondent

Two major reviews of the stores sectors from Alun Jones of Phillips & Drew and Ian MacDougall of W. Greenwell adopt similar investment strategies to the sector, emphasizing its defensive merits, although attitudes to individual companies differ sharply in some cases.

Greenwell says: "In the short-term, the trading outlook is unexciting and with margins still under pressure in the first half of the current year, profit growth will of necessity be restricted during that period."

However, Greenwell goes on to point out that conditions should improve in the second half and forecasts profit growth of 10 per cent in 1980/1, which will compare favourably with most other sectors, and dividend growth should be well above that of the market as whole.

The other main strength of the sector, says Greenwell, is that balance sheets are strong so the retail sector should weather the current liquidity squeeze better than most areas of manufacturing industry.

Phillips & Drew takes a slightly gloomier view of trading prospects, expecting the squeeze on real disposable incomes to lead to a decline in real demand of about 5 per cent in 1980 and 1981. This combined with increasing cost pressures on net margins will restrict pretax profits growth to about 5 per cent this year.

However, given the strong balance sheets and expectation of at least average profits growth, Phillips & Drew, like Greenwell, recommends above average weighting in the sector.

Phillips & Drew has little time for department stores,

which Greenwell and

MacDougall both believe

will be the most difficult

sector to invest in.

Mr Malcolm Wilcox, a non-executive director of Samuel Montagu and Co, will become acting chairman of the company on July 1, on the retirement of Mr Philip Sheldbourne. Mr Sheldbourne, a non-executive director, has resigned from the board of Midland Bank with effect from June 30.

Mr Martin Richardson has been made managing director of Plessey Avionics and Communications.

Mr Doreen Bandey, president of the Society of Pension Consultants for the past two years, has been elected president for a second term.

Mr N. A. T. Marsh joins the board of directors of Tomkinsons.

Mr Martin Richardson has been made managing director of Plessey Avionics and Communications.

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Mr Peter Quale joins the boards of Sun Alliance and London Insurance and its principal subsidiaries.

Mr B. Simons replaces as

secretary of Crest International

Securities. Mr A. L. Silver, who

has resigned as a director of the

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Mr Stuart W. Heap has been appointed to the board of Bell & Howell A.V.

Mr Mark Baker becomes a director (component division) of the new division of the British Aircraft Corporation.

Mr Tony Stanton becomes director of the aircraft equipment division.

Mr Richard Mooney has joined the board of Executive Presectors as managing director.

Mr John J. Smith, chairman of Henderson Kerr, has been elected chairman of the British Aircraft Federation, succeeding Mr Tony Bird. Mr Colin Nuter of R. Taylor and Sons (Scrap) has been elected president designate.

Mr David Macdonald has been appointed a director and chief executive of Anthony Gibbs Holdings.

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brewer

ET REPORTS

cargo market stays strong

brokers taking the visiting a ship in Greece, the reduction in char-

To some degree case with the market and New reported to be

the cargo sector how- to be business like strength which layed throughout year was main- d'volume of fix- recorded in both e chartering with interest shown in the latter area

in grain rates re- firm, with 23,750 tonnage in the 50 ton. Additionally, from the United Kingdom unconfirmed destinations id to Japan for in 40 and 50,000 tons of around \$31.50 latter size range was the improved

More interest in coal led to some rate increases. Early on in the week a 55,000 ton carrier was booked from Hampton Roads to Japan at \$36.75. Later fixtures included a 70,000 tonner on the same route booked at \$28 and two 55,000 tonners from the United States Gulf to Japan at \$28. Among iron ore transac- tions was a 240,000 tonner fixed from South Africa to Rotterdam at \$6.50 ton.

The active time sector includ- ed the chartering early on in the week of four vessels by Phillips Brothers. Three ships between 25 and 29,000 tons were taken for Pacific round voyages, spot and retroactive to mid-May, at between \$10.200 and \$10.600 a day. Delivery was in Japan or Korea with re-delivery in Bangladesh. Phillips also took a 65,000 tonner at \$16.50 per ton for 18 months' trading. In other three vessels

The interest in periods was

quite keen. British Steel took a small vessel for 12-15 months at \$7.500 a day while China continued a charter on an existing 15,000 tonner for another 17-19 months at \$6,000 a day. Other bookings included a 60,000 ton vessel taken for 11-13 months at \$7 a ton, while a larger vessel for 12-18 months obtained \$6.50 a ton.

The steady fixing of UL/ VLCC tonnage in the Gulf in recent weeks has reduced the number of tankers awaiting cargoes substantially, and as of last week one broker reported that only nine vessels in this category were supposedly still waiting.

This however, gives a slightly false picture in that with the recent tension in the middle east, owners have been very reluctant to send their tankers into the Gulf without firm cargo commitments, preferring to let them lie in adjacent areas pending events.

Last week saw very few VLCC transactions. Of those done world scale 32 was confirmed as the average rate to the United Kingdom/Continent.

David Robinson

Freight

May and that unemployment rose to 7.8 per cent of the workforce in May from 7.0 per cent in April, did not go unnoticed.

But probably one of the most significant developments of the most, as seen from European eyes, was a four cent drop in the price of the Pound on Tuesday afternoon, at the nearest hint of a drop in sterling interest rates. This episode led some analysts to conclude that European interest rates drop later this year, as the United States recession spreads to other countries, the Dollar could get a substantial lift.

At the moment, the narrowing of interest rate differentials, favouring the dollar has not caused the dollar to weaken as much as some observers had anticipated and the dollar's steadiness in the foreign exchange market has also contributed to buying of dollar bonds, market participants say.

Not surprisingly, European investors have been hopping on the bandwagon as well. The announcement on Friday that United States producer prices rose by only 0.3 per cent in

t of fixed interest stocks

Latest price Prev week

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Course 6% Ln 1981

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Tel: 01-405 8411

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, June 2. Dealings End, June 13. 5 Contango Day, June 16. Seulement Day, June 23

5 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

Stocks outstanding	Price	Chg.	Int.	Gross	Div.	Red.	Stock	Price	Chg.	Int.	Gross	Div.	Red.	Stock	Price	Chg.	Int.	Gross	Div.	Red.	Stock	Price	Chg.	Int.	Gross	Div.	Red.	Stock	Price	Chg.	Int.	Gross	Div.	Red.	Stock						
	last	on	div	last	yield	pe			last	on	div	last	yield				last	on	div	last	yield					last	on	div	last	yield					last	on	div	last	yield		
BRITISH FUNDS																																									
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL																																									
A—B																																									
400m Exch 130-1980 50% -17.05 14.250	4,904,000	Douglas Hedges	45	-	15.16	1.5		4,972,000	Thermal Sand	195	-	10.0	9.7	6.3		5,165,000	Thermal Sand	131	-	12.6				76.3m	Rothschild	313	-	14	13.6												
500m Exch 110-9-1980 50% -11.73 14.001	4,855,000	Douglas R. M.	45	-	14.9	1.5		4,855,000	Macmillan Scott	358	-	15.2	15.0	4.9		5,145,000	Stagerard	125	-	10.0				10.0m		125	-	12.6													
485m Tres 50-9-1980 50% -13.71 14.001	4,845,000	Douglas & G. H.	45	-	14.9	1.5		4,845,000	Macmillan Scott	358	-	15.2	15.0	4.9		5,145,000	Stagerard	125	-	10.0				10.0m		125	-	12.6													
936m Tres 94-9-1981 50% -10.10 14.361	4,845,000	Douglas Hedges	45	-	14.9	1.5		4,845,000	Macmillan Scott	358	-	15.2	15.0	4.9		5,145,000	Stagerard	125	-	10.0				10.0m		125	-	12.6													
500m Exch 100-9-1981 50% -12.37 14.361	4,835,000	Douglas Hedges	45	-	14.9	1.5		4,835,000	Macmillan Scott	358	-	15.2	15.0	4.9		5,145,000	Stagerard	125	-	10.0				10.0m		125	-	12.6													
500m Exch 30-9-1981 50% -12.37 14.361	4,825,000	Douglas Hedges	45	-	14.9	1.5		4,825,000	Macmillan Scott	358	-	15.2	15.0	4.9		5,145,000	Stagerard	125	-	10.0				10.0m		125	-	12.6													
500m Exch 30-9-1981 50% -12.37 14.361	4,815,000	Douglas Hedges	45	-	14.9	1.5		4,815,000	Macmillan Scott	358	-	15.2	15.0	4.9		5,145,000	Stagerard	125	-	10.0				10.0m		125	-	12.6													
500m Exch 30-9-1981 50% -12.37 14.361	4,805,000	Douglas Hedges	45	-	14.9	1.5		4,805,000	Macmillan Scott	358	-	15.2	15.0	4.9		5,145,000	Stagerard	125	-	10.0				10.0m		125	-	12.6													
500m Exch 30-9-1981 50% -12.37 14.361	4,795,000	Douglas Hedges	45	-	14.9	1.5		4,795,000	Macmillan Scott	358	-	15.2	15.0	4.9		5,145,000	Stagerard	125	-	10.0				10.0m		125	-	12.6													
500m Exch 30-9-1981 50% -12.37 14.361	4,785,000	Douglas Hedges	45	-	14.9	1.5		4,785,000	Macmillan Scott	358	-	15.2	15.0	4.9		5,145,000	Stagerard	125	-	10.0				10.0m		125	-	12.6													
500m Exch 30-9-1981 50% -12.37 14.361	4,775,000	Douglas Hedges	45	-	14.9	1.5		4,775,000	Macmillan Scott	358	-	15.2	15.0	4.9		5,145,000	Stagerard	125	-	10.0				10.0m		125	-	12.6													
500m Exch 30-9-1981 50% -12.37 14.361	4,765,000	Douglas Hedges	45	-	14.9	1.5		4,765,000	Macmillan Scott	358	-	15.2	15.0	4.9		5,145,000	Stagerard	125	-	10.0				10.0m		125	-	12.6													
500m Exch 30-9-1981 50% -12.37 14.361	4,755,000	Douglas Hedges	45	-	14.9	1.5		4,755,000	Macmillan Scott	358	-	15.2	15.0	4.9		5,145,000	Stagerard	125	-	10.0				10.0m		125	-	12.6													
500m Exch 30-9-1981 50% -12.37 14.361	4,745,000	Douglas Hedges	45	-	14.9	1.5		4,745,000	Macmillan Scott	358	-	15.2	15.0	4.9		5,145,000	Stagerard	125	-	10.0				10.0m		125	-	12.6													
500m Exch 30-9-1981 50% -12.37 14.361	4,735,000	Douglas Hedges	45	-	14.9	1.5		4,735,000	Macmillan Scott	358	-	15.2	15.0	4.9		5,145,000	Stagerard	125	-	10.0				10.0m		125	-	12.6													
500m Exch 30-9-1981 50% -12.37 14.361	4,725,000	Douglas Hedges	45	-	14.9	1.5		4,725,000	Macmillan Scott	358	-	15.2	15.0	4.9		5,145,000	Stagerard	125	-	10.0				10.0m		125	-	12.6													
500m Exch 30-9-1981 50% -12.37 14.361	4,715,000	Douglas Hedges	45	-	14.9	1.5		4,715,000	Macmillan Scott	358	-	15.2	15.0	4.9		5,145,000	Stagerard	125	-	10.0				10.0m		125	-	12.6													
500m Exch 30-9-1981 50% -12.37 14.361	4,705,000	Douglas Hedges	45	-	14.9	1.5		4,705,000	Macmillan Scott	358	-	15.2	15.0	4.9		5,145,000	Stagerard	125	-	10.0				10.0m		125	-	12.6													
500m Exch 30-9-1981 50% -12.37 14.361	4,695,000	Douglas Hedges	45	-	14.9	1.5		4,695,000	Macmillan Scott	358	-	15.2	15.0	4.9		5,145,000	Stagerard	125	-	10.0				10.0m		125	-	12.6													
500m Exch 30-9-1981 50% -12.37 14.361	4,685,000	Douglas Hedges	45	-	14.9	1.5		4,685,000	Macmillan Scott	358	-	15.2	15.0	4.9		5,145,000	Stagerard	125	-	10.0				10.0m		125	-	12.6													
500m Exch 30-9-1981 50% -12.37 14.361	4,675,00																																								

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also on page 24

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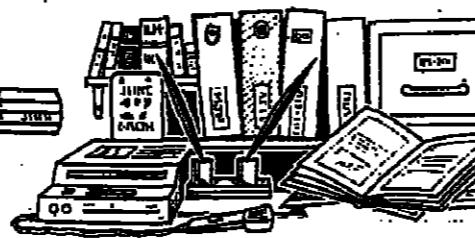
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PERSONAL CHOICE

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Dear

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 am Open University: The Surrogate Market. 7.05 Black Youth in Brent. Closedown at 7.55. 10.15 For Schools, College: Music—On the Sea and ends. 11.00 The Merrie Roundabout Trok: 1 (r). 11.25 You and Me. 11.40 Cricket: The First Test. Live transmission of the fourth day's play from Trent Bridge between England and West Indies. 1.30 pm Over the Moon: presented by Ned Dale.

1.45 News.

2.01 For Schools, Colleges: Words and Pictures (r). Closedown at 2.18.

3.15 Songs of Praise: from Marlow's Baptist Church, Hemel Hempstead.

3.30 High School: 4.20 Chasers Plays Pop: The last in the present series sees our Keith introducing Jones, Lewie, B.A. Robertson and Darts. Vivienne McKenna and Gordon Astles are in charge of the final round of the Chasers. Pop Trophy—Hartford High School from Northwich and Stamford

Secondary School of Ashton-under-Lyne. 4.40 Godzilla: The cartoon colossus meets the "Horror of Forgotten Island". 5.00 John Craven's Newsround. 5.05 Blue Peter: After having his back over-enthusiastically scratched by a motor moped, Fred, a 13-year-old boy, has to live with his home-made castipate. 5.35 The Worms: More adventures of the underground suburbans. 5.40 News: Richard Whitmore reports.

5.55 Nationwide: News from your region followed by national current affairs presented by the famous five—Frank Bough, Sue Lawley, Hugh Scully, John Stapleton and Bob Wellington. 6.55 Ask the Family: Robert Robinson rules OK this quiz between the Stock of the week and the Stock of the week from Cuthch in Warrington.

7.20 The Dukes of Hazard: Boss Hogg is becoming more desperate than ever to ditch the Duke dynasty and brings in help in the shape of his nephew Hugie—with predictable results.

8.10 Panorama: An enthralling

double bill tonight with a profile of the Irish Prime Minister, Charles Haughey, by Peter Taylor and an interview with Denis Healey who tells Robin Day about "The Labour Party I Want".

9.00 News: Read by Peter Woods.

9.25 Film: The Life and Times of Judge Roy Bean (1976). Paul (Blue Eyes) Newman stars as this John Wayne-like lawman, faced with the fortunes of the famous "Hanging Judge".

11.25 News headlines.

11.27 Bellamy's Europe: Is Crete really the lost city of Atlantis? Barbara Bellamy examines the flora for clues (r).

12.00 Regional News and weather.

Regions

5.55 REGIONAL: Current affairs: 5.55 PM, PMH 2, 7.15 For Schools, 8.30 VHF 2, 9.30 News.

5.55 PM News. 6.05 Reporting Scotland: 12.30 News.

6.15 Northern Ireland: 12.30 News.

6.25 Eire: 12.30 News.

6.30 Regional Magazines. 12.00 News.

6.30 News.

7.05 The Archers.

7.30 Weather.

7.45 Play: Find Me, by Olwen Wymark.

7.45 Is There Life after 50?

7.55 Kaleidoscope.

7.55 Weather.

8.00 News.

8.30 Again (2).t

8.45 News.

8.55 Weather.

9.00 News.

9.30 Story: The Errand, by Yusuf Idris.

10.30 Jazz in Britain.t

11.00 News.

11.15 Record: Brahms.t

11.25 Weather.

12.00 News.

12.00 Weather.

12.15 Today in Parliament.

12.15 News.

12.15 am-12.25 Weather.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.

6.10 Farming Week.

6.30 Today.

7.00 8.30 News.

7.30 Headlines.

7.35 The Week on 4.

8.45 BBC Sound Archives.

8.45 News.

9.05 Start the Week.

10.00 Money Box.

10.30 Daily Service.

10.45 Serial: The Mask of Dimitrios, by Eric Ambler (1).

11.00 News.

11.25 The Secret Wonderful Being.

11.50 Please—?

12.00 News.

12.02 You and Yours.

12.27 Britain at One.

1.00 The World at One.

1.15 The Archers.

1.30 Woman's Hour.

1.30 News.

3.00 Listen With Mother.

3.15 Play: Genius.

4.45 Play: Do-It-Yourself.

5.35 Weather.

6.00 News.

6.30 Home Again (2).t

7.00 News.

7.05 The Archers.

7.30 Weather.

8.00 News.

8.30 Regional.

7.35 BBC, pt 2: Sartor, Stravinsky (Sermon, Narrative, Prayer).t

8.15 Talk: Why Hasn't India Had a Revolution?

8.35 LSO/Levine: Mahler (Symphony No. 5).

10.00 Story: The Errand, by Yusuf Idris.

10.30 Jazz in Britain.t

11.00 News.

11.25 Today in Parliament.

12.00 News.

12.00 Weather.

12.15 Quartz (Melos, Stuttgart): Bartok (no 5).t

12.30 Berlin PO/Lopez-Cobos: Doppler.t

1.00 pm News.

1.05 Piano (Vened, live from St John's): Bach, Brahms (op 35).t

2.00 Matinee Musicale.

3.00 New Records: Mozart (K201), Simpson, Webern (Augenlicht), Simpson, Newroz, 3.15 Outback (4.00 World News).

4.00 Comedy, 4.30 World News.

4.30 Twenty-one Hours, 4.30 Sports.

5.00 Because It's Still There.

10.00 World News, 10.30 The World.

10.30 Financial News, 10.45 Financial News.

11.00 News about Britain, 12.15 News about Europe, 12.30 News about the World.

12.00 News about Africa, 12.30 News about Asia.

12.30 News about Latin America.

1.00 News about Australia.

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